The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,164—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 4th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 7th October, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th October, 1881.

FOR RANGOON AND CHITTAGONG, VIA COCHIN.

S. S. BYCULLA, 1,464 Tons, about TUESDAY, 4th October, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st October, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.
SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, 1st Dec., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	20th Oct.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	330	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. LARAVICH, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th Oct.
s.s. [BRI]TANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	30th Nov.
s.s. [HI]SPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	15th Dec.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	11th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. ELYSIA	J. Harris	2,700	600	29th Oct.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	12th Nov.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	31st Dec.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.

Mun : Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 (Fifteen) per share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 7th October, 1881, to the shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 17th instant, on production of the share certificates.

By order of the Board,
GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September, 1881.

WITH reference to the notice recently published by Mr. JOSEPH HEMINGWAY, I think it right, for the sake of my children, to give public NOTICE that I was LAWFULLY married to the said JOSEPH HEMINGWAY, by the Rev. John Wilson, at Bombay, on the 26th December, 1866.

ANNIE HEMINGWAY.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October next, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May, 1881.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 26th September, 1881.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th September to 11th October, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PEROSHAW FRAMJEE MAMA and HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE MAMA have contracted to sell to KHOJA MOOKHI LADUKBHAI HAJEE the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any interest in the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale or otherwise, are hereby required within fourteen days from the date hereof to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims (if any.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Byramjee Homjee Lane, to the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 680 4-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 368, 369, and 370, and new No 5384, and old survey Nos. 962, and 963, and new survey No. 9218, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 3, 4, and 5, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the Byramjee Homjee Lane aforesaid, on or towards the west by the property of Muncherjee Set Khandanna, on or towards the north by the house of Bezonjee Cooverjee Kapadia, and on or towards the south by the Government Barracks, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the said Peroshaw Framjee Mama and his tenants.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1881.

TOBIN & ROUGHTON,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	W.E. Thompson.	6th Oct.
s. KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	13th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th „
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ahdown	10th „
— ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	17th „
s. KHIVA	2609	450	M. de Horne	24th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	ViaBrindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	7th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st „
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	4th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	18th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th September, 1881.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENT SHEETING,

OF the texture approved of and adopted by Government for future use in the manufacture of TENTS to be supplied to the Indian arsenals, can be obtained on favourable terms on application to

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation

Quarts per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints „ „ 5 8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURED BY LUBIN OF PARIS, COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each......Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each...... „ „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KINLOCH'S INVALID'S PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.

Quarts, Rs. 30 ; Pints, Rs. 16 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS and MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

WALKER'S EXTRACT OF COFFEE AND CHICORY,

SUPERIOR to anything hitherto offered. One bottle makes fifteen imperial pints of strong Coffee of excellent flavour, the equivalent of 30 large or 60 small breakfast cups, being nearly a pint for one anna. Invaluable in travelling, campaigning, shooting, or at sea.

Per Half Imperial Pint Bottle, Re. 1.
Per Dozen Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

EXTENSIVE as the sale of this beverage now is, the Public at large have a very inadequate idea of its real value. It is signally adapted to the requirements of hospitality and all social celebrations, and, besides being as companionable a refreshment as Tobacco, it gradually but SURELY ARRESTS THE LONGING FOR ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

The evidence to this effect is now indisputable.

Doz. Rs. 3. Two dozens with case Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held at the Secretary's Office in the High Court, on MONDAY, the 3rd October, 1881, at 5-15 p.m.

By order of the Trustees,
E. M. H. FULTON,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 21st September 1881.

CHAMPAGNE in ½ pts. per Hamper of 2 dozens, Cash, Rs. 33 ; Credit, Rs. 34-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 147th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st October 1881.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES for the COTTON BALES, to the Company's Factories at Barsee and Bhownugger, during the coming season. Parties tendering are requested to do so in writing, and they must at the same time submit samples of the gunnies they propose to supply.

GADDUM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st October, 1881.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1881, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of awnings, sails, canvas, rope (coir and Europe), boats, booms, masts, yards, iron, brass, copper, lead, steel, iron tanks, cases, casks, tins, &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

G. O'B. CAREW, Captain, I. M.,
Superintendent of Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 28th Sept., 1881.

OFFICERS OF H. M.'s REGIMENTS

are respectfully informed that we have on hand a stock of the NEW NATIONAL LACES,

viz.

The "ROSE" Pattern, for ENGLISH REGIMENTS.

The "THISTLE" Pattern, for SCOTCH REGIMENTS.

The "SHAMROCK" Pattern, for IRISH REGIMENTS.

Also of the NEW UNIVERSAL INFANTRY BUTTON,

And of the NEW FACING CLOTHS.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

HOURS OF BUSINESS FOR GOODS TRAFFIC IN BOMBAY.

ON and after THURSDAY, the thirteenth of October instant, the hours of business at the Goods premises of this Railway at Wares Bunder, Boree Bunder, Byculla, and Colaba (when the latter is open), will be the following, namely :—

First.—GOODS FOR DESPATCH will be received from eight in the morning until five in the afternoon (local time), at which latter hour the gates will be closed.

Second.—GOODS FOR DELIVERY.—The delivery of Inwards received goods will commence at seven in the morning and continue until five in the afternoon (local time), when the gates will be closed against the further admission of carts; but the loading of such carts as may then be actually within the station premises may be completed.

FREE DAYS.—WHARFAGE, &C.—Perishable goods only will be delivered between the hours of seven and eleven in the morning on Sundays and on Good Friday and Christmas Day in each year.

Wharfage and Demurrage will not be charged for those days; and on the day on which the Taboots are carried through the streets of Bombay during the Mohurrum Festival in each year, no Wharfage or Demurrage will be charged.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the first of October, 1881.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.
Raper's Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, new Edn., 1881	11	4
Colyer's Hydraulic Lifting and Pressing Machinery	11	4
The Hindoos as they are, a Description of the Manners, Customs, and Inner Life of Hindoo Society ; by L. C. Bose	4	12
Brassey's (Lady) Sunshine and Storm in the East, new and cheap Edn.	4	12
Introductory Text-book of Physical Geography ; by D. Page, Edn. 1881	1	8
Nicholson's Introductory Text-book of Zoology	2	0
An Elementary Text-book of Botany ; by Dr. K. Prantt	5	12
Gauot's Elementary Treatise on Physics, new Edn. 1881	9	8
Twenty-one Days in India ; by Sir Ali Baba, new Edn. 1881	2	8
Malcolm's Memoir of Central India, 2 vols.	8	12
Secrets of a Private Enquiry Office ; by J. Peddie	1	4
Madge Dunraven, a tale by the Author of "Queen of Connaught"	1	4
Smith's Operative Surgery	11	4
President Garfield, Story of his Life	3	4
Life of General Outram, by Goldsmid, 2 vols	20	0
The Cruise of the Walnut-shell, illustrated.	3	4
Life of Lord Macaulay, by Trevelyan, cheap edition	3	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1882.

THE above will positively ARRIVE by the next MAIL, of all shapes and sizes. Orders now registered.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
(special brands of superb finish and guaranteed quality)
MANUFACTURED BY HIM OF
TRICHINOPOLY AND DINDIGUL TOBACCOS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
PRINCIPES	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

All the above brands are splendidly matured, and fit for immediate smoking.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to announce that they are offering for sale certain items of their

JEWELLERY STOCK
AT HALF THE MARKED PRICES

To make room for the new season's stock shortly expected.

The articles comprise :—

Full Suites—Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-rings		Rs. 300
„ „ Locket, Necklet, and Ear-rings		„ 600
Demi-suites—Brooch and Ear-rings, plain Gold	from Rs. 80	to „ 100
Demi-suites—Brooch and Ear-rings, jewelled	„ „ 50	to „ 225
Bracelets, plain and jewelled	„ „ 100	to „ 250
Lockets, plain and jewelled	„ „ 22-8	to „ 90
Brooches	„ „ 50	to „ 80
Ear-rings	„ „ 25	to „ 65
Scarf Rings	„ „ 18	to „ 40
„ Pins	„ „ 40	to „ 100
Crosses	„ „ 16	to „ 25
Shirt-studs, plain, engraved and jewelled Gold	„ „ 12-8	to „ 45
Sleeve-links	„ „ 30	to „ 40
Smelling Salt, Bots., Vinaigrettes,	„ „ 8	to „ 150
Gold Charms, for attachment to the Watch-chain	„ „ 10	to „ 90

NOTE.—All the above are marked in plain figures, and will be sold at half price.

NOW ON VIEW AT THE
FORT ESTABLISHMENT
OF
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

ASQUITH & LORD

HAVE a large and varied assortment of first-class WOOLLEN GOODS, consisting of Homespuns, Cheviots and West-of-Englands, suitable for wear on the Hills during the October Season. Each garment is cut and the making-up superintended by a first-class European Cutter, and fit, style, and satisfaction is guaranteed. Suits consisting of Double or Single breasted Coats and Trousers, vary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45, for Vests we charge extra. Morning, Visiting, and Dress suits we make up of the finest materials and according to the latest London and Paris Fashions.

Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent on receipt of written application.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners, who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. Rose & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

REPAIRS.—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendence and practical direction of qualified Europeans, and are able efficiently to effect the repairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.

Estimates are furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta Firms, they have been established in India for a period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to the effect of the Indian climate on Musical Instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care will have the best and most careful attention.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE HIRE AND PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES BY TERMS FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

9, RAMPART ROW.
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.
EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCH MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES ! !

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong, neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).

THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.

PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).

THE SAME with horizonta Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.

All orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases...		Rs. 25
„ hunting „		„ 30
„ half-hunting „		„ 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable time-keeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ...	Rs. 40
„ hunting „	„ 45
„ half hunting „	„ 50
„ open crystal face case, extra fine	„ 50
„ hunting case „	„ 60
„ half hunting case	„ 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates :—

In white metal cases	Rs. 60
„ silver „	„ 70
„ gold „	„ 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices :—

In Silver open face cases	Rs. 40
„ „ Hunting „	„ 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases...	Rs. 25
„ hunting „	„ 26
„ half hunting „	„ 27

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE,

SEASON 1881-82.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce the engagements of Miss ADA LESTER, Miss KATE THOBURN, Miss LIZZIE HEYES, MR. F. MERER, MR. J. S. HEWITT, MR. J. TURNER, and MR. L. WARD.

Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

NOTICE.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. ARMENIA, Captain GEO. READ, just arrived from Liverpool in 24½ days, will SAIL again on the 12th instant for LIVERPOOL direct.

THE HALL LINE s.s. SPEKE HALL, Captain WILLIAM BRAND, will SAIL on the 19th instant for LIVERPOOL direct.

INPORTANT TO PASSENGERS.—Both these splendid fast Steamers have Medical Officers on board, and there will consequently be no fear of detention on account of quarantine at the Canal.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st October, 1881.

S. S. ARMENIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIP GLENDARNEL.—The General Average Statement is now ready.

OWEN & OKELL, Agents.

DRAFTSMAN AND OVERSEERS.

WANTED, immediately, a competent DRAFTSMAN (salary Rs. 50), and two OVERSEERS of experience (salary Rs. 60 each, plus travelling allowance), for Road surveys and projects.

Address, with testimonials (copies only),

E. REINOLD,
Executive Engineer, Bijapur.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of CATTLE EQUIPMENTS, BLACKSMITH, CARPENTER, AND MOOCHIE TOOLS.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, at 1 P.M., 5th October, 1881.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 30th Sept. 1881.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of STABLING to accommodate fifty Horses in the compound of Locksley Hall, Byculla.

The minimum space for each horse to be 12 feet by 8 feet.

Rough plans with full description of the stable proposed to be erected to accompany each tender.

The cost of filling in to be included in the estimates.

Further particulars can be obtained by applying on the premises.

Tenders to be submitted to the undersigned by noon, on SATURDAY, 8th inst.

C. L. WEBER,
General Manager.

Old High Court, Fort, 1st Oct., 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ALTERNATIVE TENDERS are invited for the supply of LABOUR for HANDLING CARGO at Prince's Dock from 1st November, 1881.

1. On condition that the whole work is performed by one contractor.

2. On condition that the Trustees reserve power to allow any vessel or line of vessels to work their own cargo.

Forms of contract may be had on application to the undersigned, with whom tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 11th October, 1881.

By order of the trustees,
G. MANSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 26th September, 1881.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Broad Arrow.	Overland Mail.
Field.	Pall Mall Budget.
Fun.	Penny Illustrated Paper.
Graphic.	Public Opinion.
Home News.	Punch.
Illustrated London News.	Queen.
Illustrated Police News.	Reynold's Weekly News.
Illustrated Sporting News.	St. James's Budget.
Judy.	Saturday Review.
Land and Water.	Spectator.
Life.	Times (Weekly Edition).
Lloyds' Weekly Newspaper.	Truth.
Mail.	Weekly Irish Times.
News of the World.	World.

COOPER & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE EDINA BLEND
OF
OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES,

ORIGINALLY FINE, SOFT, AND FRAGRANT,
Has
BY CAREFUL PRESERVATION IN WOOD
For the full period of one Lustrum
ACQUIRED THAT DELICATE HOMOGENEOUS FLAVOUR
Characteristic of a Ripe and Mellow OLD AGE.
Per dozen Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OYSTERS, POMFRETS and PRAWNS IN ICE and FRUIT guaranteed to reach any station in India perfectly fresh.—H. HAMILTON Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS, 1st Growths to light. All prices. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BURGUNDIES. All prices. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, from choice Amontillado to ordinary, in every variety of style. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s INVALID PORT, highly recommended. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 26-4, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 28-4 ; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 27-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 29-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD CRUSTED PORT (Choice, some years in bottle) for after-dinner. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 36-4 ; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 38.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s DESSERT PORT. Black seal, fruity and mature. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 22, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 23 ; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY, Irish and Scotch. Crown Brand. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18 ; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY, Irish and Scotch. Fine, old and pure. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23-4 ; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER'S LIST has full details of all their specialities.

LAW.—A SOLICITOR possessing CAPITAL wishes to PURCHASE a SHARE in firm of some standing. Address SOLICITOR, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Another fresh SUPPLY to hand with all the latest improvements and additions. These machines are without exception the best in the Market.—H. A. GAYER, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLES, complete with cues, balls and marking boards, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

TO LET, an airy commodious upper-storied HOUSE, at Bellasis Road, near the Race Course. Apply to F. ROWLAND, Fir-tree Lodge, Byculla.

ART POTTERY.—SUITED for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

S. E. ELCHIDANA, 48, King Street, Manchester, Agent for Mill Machinery and Furnishing, new and second-hand. Refer Mr. Shantaram Narayan, Bombay.

GRAPES !—Just arrived by the last ... best MALTA GRAPES. Sold at Re. 1-4 p... Stall Nos. 69 & 70. Crawford Markets, GIGA NAT...

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOM... BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 188... with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at th... Office.

ON and after the 1st O... ness of my Agency, ... carried on under the nam... MANECKJEE.

RAILWAY ... Use DRAK... extant. To be h... and Co., Bomb...

FOR S... LA... Custom... The B... India... Ab... St...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & CO.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every package sent from their Works also placed a card bearing their Name and Address. Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Bhendy Bazar, opposite Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, the valuable stock in trade of Mr. Cassum Cadur, consisting of blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, porcelainware, earthenware, cutlery, &c. The sale comprises rich cut glassware, dinner, desert and breakfast services, platedware and cutlery, french-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, comprising round, oblong, and square dining, drawing-room, writing, pier, side, card, folding, dressing and washhand tables, conversation, and reclining sofa and Cleopatra couches, drawing-room, easy, folding, reclining and mallet and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, chiffoniers, teapoys, toilet and bookstands, whatnots, sideboards, tables and teapoys with marble tops, single and double iron bedsteads, teakwood and blackwood four-posts bedsteads, almyra, chest of drawers, wardrobes, dressing glasses, towel horses, chamber-stands, single and double screens, glass-door book cases, table ornaments, flower vases, 1, 2, and 3 light kerosine-oil and argand lamps, American clocks, iron safes of sizes, spare marble slabs of sizes, oleographs, pictures, vase lamps, gentleman's saddle, bathing tubs, show cases, &c., &c.

The goods are on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th October, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
2 „ Manchester flannel.

An invoice of superior perfumery from Napoleon, Price and Co., just landed ex "Lady Octavia," comprising real old Brown Windsor Soap, Transparent Glycerine Soap, Saponified Glycerine Bar Soap, Concentrated Essence of White, Damask, and Moss Rose and Spina Rosa, registered Golden Oil, Lime-juice and Glycerine, &c.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. W. CONDON, comprising a few articles of blackwood and teakwood furniture, iron bedstead, wearing apparels, books, &c.

On account and at the risk of Goculdass Nenecee.

G N—10,211—3-4—2 bales scarlet and yellow long ells, each bale containing 20 pieces, 24 yds. long.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong-built landau suitable for a single horse.
1 „ „ door shigram.
1 office shigram.
1 bamboo cart.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 5th instant sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence in the compound of H. M.'s Mint, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, &c., the property of the late Mr. G. Rowbottom, the same comprises fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, pickle, egg, and liquor frames, tea and coffee service, ice pitcher, spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, and handsome french-polished furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, writing, side, washhand, and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, low, folding and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, sidebound, dumbwaiter, teapoys, screen, hatstand, fourpost bedstead, wardrobe, chest of drawers, clothes press, dressing table with dressing glass attached, chiffonier, Brussels carpets, hanging and table lamps, flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, bath and dispensing room furniture, carpenter's tools, &c.

Property on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 5th, 6th, and 7th October, 1881, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the properties hereinafter described at the times hereinafter mentioned, at the instance of Janardhun Gopall, Esq., the mortgagee thereof, and on account and at the risk of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Esq.

Lot No. 1.—On WEDNESDAY, the 5th, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and warehouse standing thereon, situate at Israel Mohla Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1046, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, and containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the Temple of Mochi caste, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane.

Lot No. 2.—On WEDNESDAY, the 5th, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the warehouse and buildings standing thereon, situate on the north side of the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1035, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, containing by admeasurement 90 7-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the said house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and partly by the said Temple of the Mochi caste, on the west and south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane, and on the north by a passage.

Lot No. 3.—On WEDNESDAY, the 5th, at 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and warehouse standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shamjee Hassajee Street, commonly called Khoja Mohla, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 942 and 1458, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hassajee Street, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane.

Lot No. 4.—On THURSDAY, the 6th, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the three several messuages, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the west side of the said Shamjee Hassajee Street, containing by admeasurement 416 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 26, 27, and 28, and bounded on the east by the said Shamjee Hassajee Street, on the west partly by the house of Assabibi, partly by the temple of Mochi caste, and partly by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Fazal Kassum, and on the south by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

Lot No. 5.—On FRIDAY, the 7th, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at or on the west side of Oomerkhari first row, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of Mooloorkhan Noorkhan and others, containing by admeasurement ... square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2 and 3, and bounded on the east by the said Oomerkhari first row, on the west by sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Manji Laljee, and on the south by the house of Cursetjee Sorabjee Vachaghandi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Janardhan and Hormusjee, attorneys for the said mortgagee, or to the undersigned at their Office in Meadow Street.—Dated this 12th Sept. 1881.

MEHRJEE ... & Co.

Bombay, 3rd Octob... 18...

THE ... the People ... to SATURDAY, ... Applications for sites ... ment Stalls, &c., are to ...
R. J...
P. ...

People's Park ...

TH...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 1.

ALTHOUGH rates of discount are quoted as before by Reuter, we hear from private sources that money at home shows an upward tendency again, and this is borne out by the quotations for Securities, Consols being ⅛, and the Indian 3 per cent. loan ½ per cent. lower. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered, according to the public message; but private quotations are rather lower.

Copper Braziers are 10s. per ton higher. In the Produce markets Coffee is unchanged. Cocoanut-oil 10s. per ton lower. Linseed comes as previously quoted. Rapeseed is quiet, and on the spot 6d. to 1s. per quarter down. Wheat continues firm, with an advance of 6d. to 9d. per quarter in London quotations, and 2d. per cental in Liverpool.

Piece-goods in Manchester continue dull; but Cotton in Liverpool, as was to be anticipated, has been irregular as regards American, although firm for Surats. Yesterday being the last day of the month, and consequently the settling day for September deliveries, Mid.-Uplands rose 3-16d., thus touching 7⅝d. To-day, as was anticipated, there has been a heavy drop, the quotation coming 7¼d. The fall would, no doubt, have been heavier but for the Liverpool stock turning out 60,000 bales under the estimate, whilst at the same time the receipts at the American ports keep remarkably small. Up to the end of the month ending yesterday the falling off, as compared with September last year, is 70,000 bales, and to-day's receipts come only 19,000 as against 32,000 bales last year. If anything approaching this proportion is to continue, 6½d. for Mid.-Uplands will be a moderate price, and other grades now are rather under than over that proportion. One very marked feature now is that the more distant deliveries both in Liverpool and New York are dearer than near cotton, October-November being quoted at 6½d., and February-March at 6 9-16d., whilst in New York ready Cotton is unchanged at 11 13-16 cents. January shipment is quoted at 12·09, as compared with the previous day's price of 11·80 cents for December.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Week's Receipts	132,000	171,000	161,000
„ Exports to U. K.	54,000	57,000	38,000
„ „ to Continent	24,000	30,000	10,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	422,000	492,400	410,600
„ Exports to U. K. „	166,000	185,600	89,000
„ „ to Continent „	32,000	61,700	13,600
„ Stock in the Ports	383,000	312,000	303,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th ultimo compares with the two previous years as follows :—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Total supply of all kinds	1,730,000	1,327,090	1,012,170
„ „ „ Surats	386,000	327,160	377,950

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	655,000	467,800	232,840
„ London	42,000	50,900	60,580
American Afloat	100,000	85,000	51,000
E. Indian „	60,000	48,000	67,000
	857,000	651,700	411,420
Price of Mid-Uplands	7¼d.	6 13-16d.	6¼d.
„ Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	4 15-16d.	5¼d.
Difference	3d.	17d.	1⅝d.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been very firm again to-day, and although in a general way quotations are called unaltered, one large transaction is reported in demand Bank Bills at 1s. 7 15-16d., an advance of 1-32d. Money still looks like getting tight, and, if so, the upward tendency of rates is likely to be maintained. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7⅞d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 1-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s. 8 5-32d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 8 3-16d.	„
Francs 3 „ „	2·13¼	„

On Calcutta we quote demand at par, 60 days' sight ⅞ to 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull with little enquiry, and for Fours the rate has receded to Rs. 100⅝. Fours-and-a-half we still quote at Rs. 110.

SHARES have been quiet, with nothing much doing. Banks are unchanged. Press Companies are slack, and in two or three cases Rs. 10 lower. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are quiet, and in some instances Rs. 5 lower.

COTTON is quiet but firm. We have not heard of any new business of importance, but rates are well supported by sellers.

SEEDS are quiet, with very little doing owing to the position of freights. WHEAT is in request at previous prices. The following extract from the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* is of interest in connection with the market :—"The exports of American Wheat are impeded just now by the high prices ruling here, which do not warrant shipping ventures in the face of European prices. Ocean freights therefore suffer, while the accumulation of grain, almost amounting to a blockade at the sea-coast elevators, awaiting Atlantic shipment, has led the railways to impose, or threaten to impose, an additional charge of 1c. per bushel for each ten days' storage. This may break the blockade by causing holders to sell stored wheat at a concession in price. From Chicago railway freight to New York is 48c., to Philadelphia 40c., ocean freight to Liverpool from New York 35d., from Philadelphia 34d.; elevator expenses and transhipment from car to vessel 6c., all per quarter; through freight from Chicago to Liverpool 29c. per 100 lb. The cost of delivery of No. 2 Red Winter Wheat at Liverpool, including all charges, is 54s. 2½d. per quarter. The blockade of Grain at the Atlantic ports is immense. All the elevators are full, as well as great numbers of canal barges, owing to land storage not being available. Long lines of unloaded cars stand on the railways waiting to discharge their contents into the elevators. Meanwhile tonnage is idle, awaiting cargoes."

FREIGHTS are firmer than ever. Few steamers are offering from the other side, and holders of tonnage here are very chary about letting. For Liverpool the October rate is £2-7-6, for November £2-2-6, and for December loading £2 per ton.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet at previous prices. Transactions are limited, both ready and forward.

COALS are unchanged. A cargo of Cardiff near at hand has been sold at Rs. 14, but there are no sellers for future at the rate.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28⅓	all	10½ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	405
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	138
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	650
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	...	...	1,025
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	975
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50*	1,025
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	850
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	960
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	850
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	890
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150		450
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,135
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,165
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,150
Khande[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	30	1,015
Khatao[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70 p. s.	1,065
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,950
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	645
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15xd.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	s.	262½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	1,340
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	,000	60	1,125
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	70 p. s.	1,150
[illegible]	[illegible]	625	625	Rs. 55	830
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	35	430xd.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	65	1,200xd.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,140
[illegible]	[illegible]	000	1,000	50	1,015
[illegible]	[illegible]	000	150	55	705
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 30	60	1025
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	820

[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain R. C. Dixon, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 57 deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Vorwaerts, 1,610 tons, Captain G. Marussig, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo, 283 chests opium, and the following passengers :—For Singapore.—Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Doctor and Mr. J. Roscher. For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Schrottky, two children and ayah. Three deck passengers for another port.

THE S. S. ARMENIA.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Armenia, George Reid Commander, left Liverpool Bar Light Vessel at 10-45 a.m. on the 6th September, passed Gibraltar at 2-15 a.m. on 11th, and arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on 18th. On arrival at Port Said she found the Cannal blocked and traffic suspended by seven steamers being aground in different places, and one large dredger sank in the middle of the Canal. The passage was blocked a part of 18th September by steamars aground; on the 19th the passage was blocked by the sunken dredger. The Canal declared clear at 7-30 a.m. on the 20th. The Armenia left Suez at 5 p.m. on the 20th September, passed Aden at 2 p.m. on the 25th, and arrived at Bombay at 1 p.m. on the 1st instant. She experienced light variable winds and fine weather between Liverpool and Gibraltar, moderate easterly winds in the Mediterranean, calm in Red Sea, and light W.S.W. winds and slight westerly sea between Aden and Bombay. Passage, including all the stoppages, 24 days 18 hours. She brought the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. James Hutchinson, Mr. F. Blyth, and Miss Croker.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Armenia (s)	Read	Liverpool, Sept. 6.
2	Inchulva (s)	Harding	Port Said, Sept. 17.
	Indus (s)	Shallard	South'ton, Sept. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
1	Singapore (s)	Merello	Genoa, &c.
2	Calder (s)	Dixon	Persian Gulf.
	Vorwaerts (s)	Marussig	China.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Chinsura, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Armenia, to Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
27 Huntingdon (s)......Hynes......Sydney, Aug. 27.
Papa de Rossi......DeRosse......Mauritius, July 28.
28 Pleiades (s)......Williams......Liverpool, Aug. 26.
Mooltan......Cannell......Liverpool, July 2.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28.—Steamers Marlborough, Reliance, Sir John Lawrence and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable).

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.
28 Chindwara (s) ...... Bombay and S. P.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
28 Asia (s)...... Rangoon.
Para...... Coast.
29 Booldana (s)...... Calcutta.
Chindwara (s)...... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Knight of the Bath (s)—94 barrels rosin, Esmaljee Currimjee.
Rydal Hall (s)—59 anchors, Adomjee Bhayee.

FROM LONDON.

Lady Octvia (s)—44,910 fire bricks, Geo. Jennings and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts (s)—60 cases beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Kashgar (s)—2 cases gold thread, Buchly and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Gwalior (s)—2 cases saffron, B. and A. Hormarjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ryal Hall (s)—58 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 50 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 35 bales wool, Heerjee Nursey; 50 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 56 bales cotton, Mugomull Mayaram; 16 bales wool, Bunee-chund Fuckerchund.

Rossija (s)—135 cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Velljee; 652 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaywant; 805 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Mooljee Luckumsey; 1,600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey; 526 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Megjee Curumsee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Megjee Puddumsey; 880 cwts wheat, Purbut Heerjee.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolia (s)—216 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Royal Welch (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts (s)—201 cwts sandalwood, Byramjee Sorabjee; 2 bales cotton, H. Amooluckchund; 15 chests opium, Khaitseedass Hurmookroy.

Ancona (s)—100 cwts onions, Husson Babun; 60 cwts broken glass, Abdoola Hunsraj; 160 cwts sandalwood, Vunmallee Jeware; 42 packages nurlavang, M. C. Ebram; 7 packages nurlavang, Currimbhoy Ebram; 47 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 100 bales twist, A. Essabhoy; 50 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 39 cwts bysabole, Rowjee Corjee; 93 cwts sharkfins, Sachoobhoy Khakey; 120 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 78 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed.

Gwalior (s)—50 bales twist, Abdool Satar Ahmed; 5 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ancona (s)—1 chest opium, Jesraj Chetram; 4 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.
Gwalior (s)—7 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.
Vorwaerts (s)—3 chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlall; 8 chests opium, Tata and Co; 29½ chests opium, Shewnaran Jooverimull.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura (s)—200 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

475-80—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia—Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.
589-72—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass vs Nundial Beharilal and others—Shapurjee and T. and Ardesir and H.—Part heard.
450-79—Craigie, L. and O.—C. A. Turner vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C. and L—Part heard.
7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Premjee vs Bhimjee Ghirdhur and others—J. Macfarlane.—Part heard.
495-80—Tyabjee and D.—Hajee Abdul R. Hajee Allarakhia vs T. Henderson and others—Craigie, L. and O.
499-80—Shapurjee and T.—Chutturbhooj Khimjee and another vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Gooroo Harinarayen Gungadass Mathooradass Bawa, deceased,—Tyabjee and D.—Balakdasjee Gooroo Gungadasjee Bawa vs Ramchurundassee Gungadass Bawa—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Bawajee Gungadasjee Mathooradasjee Ramdasjee, deceased—Crawford and B—Ramcharundasjee Gungadasjee Bawa vs Balakdasjee Bawa Gooroo Gangadasjee Bawa—Tyebjee and D.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the Colaba S. and W. Company. Payne and G.—The Assignee of the estate of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. of Hongkong vs H. R. Cormack and others, official liquidators—Ardesir and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

517-80—Shapurjee and T.—Tyebjee Sullemanjee vs James Bapty—Payne and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

326-81—Payne and G—Hussonbhoy Visram and others vs Hajee Haroon Esmail and another—Smith and F.
334-81—Tobin and R.—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and others—Ardesir and H.
336-81—Tyabjee and D.—Jumnadass Pitamberdass vs Thucker Goculdass Karamsey.
339-81—J. Macfarlane—Ahmed Somjee vs Chunda Ramjee and another—Nanu and H.
343-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Hajee Esmail Seedick and others vs Hajee Dawood Hajee Sulleman and others.

Long Causes.

281-81—Smith and F.—Aga Mahomed Jaffer Shirazi vs Beebee Nessa—Tobin and R.—Part heard.
254-80—H. Bicknell—Thucker Purshotum Kullianjee vs Ramjee Balajee and another—M. M. Munshi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 1.

Hollowes, Lieut. Col., Inspector of Gymnasia, on duty.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 1.

Moore, Brigade Surg., on sick leave, to England.
Evanson, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

THE undermentioned Troops are expected to arrive in Bombay on the 18th instant per Her Majesty's Indian Troopship Malabar :—5 field officers, 4 captains, 11 subalterns, 3 staff, 2 warrant officers, 4 ladies, and 3 children; and also 40 serjeants, 12 drummers, 820 men, 34 women, 54 children, and 2 female servants, of the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers. 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 77 men, and 3 women, of the 2nd Battn. West Yorkshire Regt. 3 staff, 2 ladies, 1 child, and 1 female servant, of the Army Medical Department. 1 serjeant and wife, of the late 5th Lancers. 1 serjeant, wife, and 2 children, of the late 11th Hussars. 1 woman and child, of the 2nd Battn. Northumberland Fusiliers. 1 man, 2 women, [a]nd 1 child, of the late 66th Regt. 3 sergeants, 2 [wo]men, and 5 children, of the Bengal Unattached [illegible] 1 sergeant, 1 woman, of the Bengal Ordnance [Depart]ment. 3 staff and 1 lady, of the Indian [illegible] Department. 24 officers, 4 ladies, 7 children, [illegible]le servant, of the various regiments.

[illegible] VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
[illegible]MENTAL ORDERS
[illegible] W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
[illegible] October 3.
[illegible]mittee on Stores will [illegible]ters on Wednesday [illegible] at 7 o'clock.
[illegible] Adjutant A. W. [illegible]er A. B. Easton. [illegible]tal Committee [illegible]d-quarters on [illegible] at 5-30 P. M.
[illegible]enzie, C [illegible]d at the [illegible] to the [illegible] Hall [illegible]

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS, Poona, September 30.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Regt. Sind Horse.—Lieut. R. W. Sherard, 2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regt., a candidate for the S. C., to officiate as Sqdn. Officer on probation.

No. 2, Mountain Battery.—Lieut. J. S. Minter, R. A., 3rd Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern.

Lieut. H. F. Mercer, R. A., to be 2nd Subaltern in succession to Keene.

2nd Regt. N. I.—Jemedar Atmaram Nalowday to be Native Adjt. from the 13th Aug., vice Doorga Sing, promoted.

Jemedar Shaik Oosman to act as Native Adjt. from the 13th Aug., and until the return from recruiting service of Jemedar and Native Adjt. Atmaram Nalowday.

30th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. M. Abud, S. C. (Wing Officer 11th N.I.), to be Wing Officer.

Surg. J. W. H. Flanagan, A. M. D., having returned from leave, is appointed to general duty, Presidency Circle.

Surg. Major J. F. Beattie, M. D., A. M. D., is transferred from general duty, Poona Circle, to general duty, Mhow Circle, with reference to G.G.O. No. 595 of 1881. Major D. C. Pedder, S. C., is placed on general duty, Ahmedabad.

It is notified for general information that H. E. the C.-in-C. will dispense with the services of every medical subordinate convicted of the crime of drunkenness.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that :—

I.—Lieut. R. Wynyard, No. 17th Battery, 8th Brigade, R. A., has been nominated for appointment to a Cadet Company, R. A. Academy, Woolwich, and he is directed to proceed to England by the first Troopship.

II.—An exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Lieut. N. Masewell, I Battery, 1st Brigade, and W. H. S. Earle, G Battery 3rd Brigade, R. A.

The following orders are confirmed :—

No. 2 Mountain Battery, dated 20th Sept., appointing Lieut. A. Keene, R. A., from 25th May to 13th July, and Lieut. J. S. Minter, R. A., from 14th July to 1st Sept., as Offg. Comdts.

13th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. order dated 12th Sept., appointing Capt. W. Laing, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt. as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties (no qualified subaltern being available), vice Lieut. Down, deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1st Bn. Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut. E. C. Hill, from 12th Sept., on private affairs.

Army Vety. Dept.—Vety. Surg. H. A. Woodroffe to proceed to Poona for 90 days on medical certificate.

On the recommendation of Medical Boards the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it, and thence to England for six months from date of embarkation :—

A. M. D.—Brigade Surgeon F. J. Shortt and Surg. J. P. Hunt (unfit for duty with Troops).

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"AGENTS WANTED."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—September 19th, at Kushtea, the wife of Robert Hildebrand Anderson, of a son.
BERTET—September 25th, at Madras, the wife of H. Bertet, Esq., of a son.
BURKITT—September 26th, at Azamgarh, N.-W. P., the wife of W. R. Burkitt, C. S., of a daughter.
GOWENLOCK—September 28th, at 93, Clive Street, the wife of J. N. Gowenlock, of a son.
GUNNING—September 26th, at Meerut, the wife of Sub-Conductor D. Gunning, Traffic Manager, Upper and Lower Ganges Canal, of a son.
HILL—September 28th, at Madras, the wife of Captain Rowland Hill, 39th Regt. M. N. I., of a son.
JACKSON—September 25th, at Amritsar, the wife of Mr. J. F. Jackson, Telegraph Master, of a son.
JOHNSTON—September 29th, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieutenant Johnston, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSTON—PERCEVAL—August 31st, at Kilkeel Church, by the Rev. Dr. Grant, Rector of Kirklinton, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Close, M.A., Rector, and the Rev. E. Pratt, B.A., Dr. Percy Herbert Johnston, Surgeon, Army Medical Department, eldest son of J. W. Johnston, Esq., M.D., Park View, Cork, late Surgeon-Major, 85th King's Light Infantry, to Agnes Maude, eldest daughter of General J. Maxwell Perceval, C.B., Colonel, 97th Regiment.
WILLIAMS—TULFORD—September 6th, at North Tawton, Devonshire, Henry Clissold Williams, Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Assam, to Mary, youngest daughter of R. Tulford, Esq., of North Tawton.

DEATHS.

HOBSON—September 20th, at Mussoorie, William Hobson, Esq., late Manager of the Mussoorie Bank, aged 56.
SUBHAWALLA—September 26th, at Sealkote, Aduriee Cowasjee Subhawalla, Agent to H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmere, aged 53 years.
WILSON—September 26th, at Koomber Tea Estate, Cachar, Alexander Stuart Wilson, aged 27 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1881.

THAT the Russian Government should abjure all intention of marching on Merv is, perhaps, only what ought naturally to be expected under any circumstances. And few would attach any serious importance to the assurance. When, however, officers in the Russian army regard it as a matter of course that Merv will not be attacked—or that at any rate an expedition to that place has not yet come within measureable or visible distance of practical politics—we may safely regard their view of it as being trustworthy. We have been assured by an officer who accompanied General Skobeleff to the Turkoman country, and who enjoyed the intimate confidence of that distinguished soldier, that the Russians have then, and have now, no more intention of going to Merv than of going to Mecca. Why should they wish to go to Merv? To procure the military and political support of the Mervli? But they can do that without putting a foot on Mervli territory. Most probably they have done it already. The Mervli know too well that they have not the remotest chance of receiving assistance, direct or indirect, from India; and therefore, even if they wished for one, they have no alternative left but to submit. The Russians are good paymasters; the Turkomans love money, and Mr. O'Donovan has graphically described how they, like all other dwellers in that part of the world, will do anything to procure it. The next objective of Russia is the famous plateau of Kelat-i-Nadri, of which Mr. O'Donovan has given a capital description. Kelat-i-Nadri, between Askabad and the Herat frontier, consists of a plateau surrounded by lofty mountains which afford ingress only at three or four points. The plateau produces everything requisite for man and beast; and situated there a Russian force could, as the Duke of Wellington would say, "defy the whole of Asia." According to Baker, MacGregor, Napier, and other travellers, Kelat is one of the wonders of the world. But the railway will be required to bring the Russians to Kelat-i-Nadri; and the officer alluded to shows us, in a sketch map which we received by last mail, that the railway had only reached Kizil Arvat by the beginning of September. According to a telegram published in the Indian papers, the line had reached Bami, a place forty or fifty miles on this side of Kizil Arvat, but the statement was erroneous. It is, however, being pushed on rapidly to Askabad, which is about four hundred miles from the Caspian. Again, some have described Askabad as Turkoman; it is, or rather was, Persian; and we have come to know that a very considerable sum was paid to the Governor of the place as an inducement to him to surrender it peaceably.

THE bulky volume containing the statistics of the foreign trade of British India has come to hand, and though the chief figures of the trade, which show its continued growth, have already been made public and received much congratulatory criticism, there is much in this volume worthy of attention. For it is not only the general result of our whole trade which interests us, but the growth or decrease with the several countries of the world, and the relative growth of the trade of different parts of India. In fact, vast changes are going on, while the total of our trade is rapidly increasing. This growth does not appear in those articles which used to be considered the staple exports sent to the largest markets. Great Britain used to be the great entrepôt of the Indian produce sent to Europe, and Continental buyers were content to go there and take their goods second-hand. Now the merchants and manufacturers on the Continent find it advantageous and, in the race of competition, absolutely necessary to go to head-quarters for the raw material; and vessels take Indian produce direct to the Continent, not only to the old well-known ports, but to many of which our merchants can only learn the positions by referring to geographical encyclopædia. The exports for India of merchandise to the United Kingdom amounted in 1870-71 to Rs. 30,19,00,000, and in 1880-81 to only £31,01,00,000; while our total exports were in 1870-71 Rs. 55,33,00,000, and in 1880-81 Rs. 74,53,00,000. The produce which used to go to Great Britain for distribution over the Continent now goes to the latter direct, with the result that while our total exports have increased by nearly 40 per cent. in ten years, to England alone they have increased hardly 3 per cent. Still if we could separate the produce sent to England for consumption from that sent for transhipment, either immediate or prospective, to other foreign countries, we should see a large growth in the former. That the United Kingdom holds its own in spite of the large diversion of trade to Continental ports is a sign of great prosperity; and this growth is clearly seen in our imports. The total value of merchandise imported from the United Kingdom was in 1870-71 Rs. 25,22,00,000, and in 1880-81 Rs. 41,29,00,000; while the total value of merchandise imported into India in the same ten years was—1870-71, Rs. 33,35,00,000; and 1880-81, Rs. 50,31,00,000. The increase of imports from Great Britain amounted to 64 per cent., while from all foreign countries it amounted to only 34 per cent. If England sends us a larger amount of imports, she gets paid for these if not in larger amounts of merchandise from us, in some other way: part by larger receipts for carrying goods, as her ships and steamers carry the greater part of the trade of the world; and partly by produce of other countries sent to her in payment of goods received from India, these countries not being in a position to send to India goods which she needs. The growth of our trade with England, therefore, though not seen in the value of our exports, is still most satisfactory.

Coming now to foreign countries, we find a largely increasing consumption of the goods which India can supply. With Austria, the increase cannot be clearly seen, as ten years ago the ships to Trieste were included in those to "Mediterranean ports." The shipments to all the latter amounted in 1870-71 to Rs. 1,42,98,000, these including Trieste, Italy, the southern coast of France, and Spain; in 1880-81 our shipments to Austria alone reached a total of Rs. 2,22,60,000. With France the figures stand for 1870-71 Rs. 2,00,48,000, exclusive of Marseilles; in 1880-81, Rs. 6,49,60,000. Italy was in 1870-71 included in the Mediterranean ports, and shared with Austria, France, and Spain the 1½ crore of Indian produce mentioned above; in 1880-81 the exports to Italy alone amounted to Rs. 2,78,12,000. To Belgium the exports were in 1870-71 Rs. 36,000, in 1880-81 Rs. 33,50,000. To Germany the growth has been less—1870-71, Rs. 25,50,000; 1880-81, Rs. 33,73,000. Holland has increased from Rs. 13,76,000 to Rs. 49,17,000. Russia in the same ten years from Rs. 1,55,000 to Rs. 18,20,000; Spain from Rs. 9,45,000 to Rs. 39,35,000. Sweden has come up from receiving nothing direct from India to Rs. 5,72,000 in 1880-81. So much for Europe; and now coming to Africa, which includes Egypt, the Mauritius, Zanzibar, and Madagascar, we find an increase from Rs. 1,10,25,000 to Rs. 3,17,40,000. In indigo alone to Egypt the shipment has increased in the ten years from Rs. 58;000 to Rs. 30,12,000. It is impossible to give the growth of trade with each part of Africa, as ten years ago it was not sufficiently important to publish the statistics separately; in Indian manufactures of cotton, however, the trade to Mozambique and Zanzibar has grown from nothing to Rs. 13,35,000. If we turn to China, we find a comparatively small increase, from 12½ lakhs to 15 lakhs. To Japan we sent in 1870-71 Rs. 1,26,000, in 1880-81 Rs. 10,74,000; to Aden 1870-71 Rs. 26,22,000, in 1880-81 Rs. 57,84,000; to Arabia in 1870-71 Rs. 25,30,000, in 1880-81 Rs. 98,75,000. The exports to the Straits have grown from Rs. 1,55,44,000 to Rs. 3,16,17,000. To America there has not been so good a trade, the figures being—1870-71, Rs. 2,47,92,000; and in 1880-81, Rs. 2,85,66,000. The falling off in shipments of linseed to the United States is remarkable; in 1870-71 the value was Rs. 1,00,97,000, and in 1880-81 only Rs. 24,92,000. The Americans are now growing linseed themselves, and are largely supplying their own market. Turning now to imports of merchandise from the Continent, we find the same signs of growth. Ten years ago Austria sent us little or nothing, last year she sent us Rs. 22,85,000 worth of merchandise; in 1870-71 France sent us Rs. 33,56,000, last year Rs. 70,56,000. Italy was included in the Mediterranean ports, all of which sent us Rs. 13,52,000; last year Italy alone sent us goods to the value of Rs. 57,63,000. Africa sent us in 1870-71 only Rs. 39,84,000, last year we received from her Rs. 1,56,29,000. Our imports from America in 1870-71 were only Rs. 6,61,000, last year they were Rs. 49,50,000. From Asiatic countries we have not received a much larger amount than ten years ago. China sent us in 1870-71 Rs. 1,53,71,000, and in 1880-81 Rs. 1,98,96,000; and from the Straits the figures were Rs. 75,79,000 and Rs. 1,47,62,000. Otherwise there is not much change except from Persia, which sent us last year only Rs. 49,00,000 worth of merchandise, against Rs. 65,52,000 ten years ago.

Another matter worthy of notice is Bombay's share in this growth of trade. Turning to our principal exports, we find in 1870-71 Bombay and Madras sharing the coffee trade with Rs. 3,70,000 to the former and Rs. 1,26,82,000 to the latter; last year we shipped coffee to the value of Rs. 16,81,000, while Madras only advanced to Rs. 1,43,13,000. In the export of Indian cotton manufactures ten years ago the trade was in the hands of Bombay and Madras with Rs. 27,66,000 to the former and Rs. 20,51,000 to the latter; last year the figures stood—Bombay, Rs. 39,57,000; Madras, Rs. 21,10,000. In wheat we cannot go so far back, as the trade had not begun ten years ago. Going to 1875-76, we find Bombay and Calcutta sharing the wheat trade with Rs. 36,59,000 to the former and Rs. 39,90,000 to the latter; last year Bombay went ahead with a value of Rs. 1,67,63,000, against Rs. 1,51,38,000 for Calcutta. In exports of opium Calcutta is working ahead of us: in 1870-71 the figures stood—Bombay, Rs. 6,42,28,000; Calcutta, Rs. 5,53,42,000: last year they were—Bombay, Rs. 5,90,31,000; Calcutta, Rs. 7,69,70,000. In seeds, on the other hand, we are gaining faster than our rival: in 1870-71 the shipments were from Bombay Rs. 57,73,000, from Calcutta Rs. 1,94,75,000; but in 1880-81 Bombay showed Rs. 2,12,84,000, and Calcutta Rs. 3,51,98,000. We multiplied our shipments nearly four times, while Calcutta added only 60 per cent. to hers. In spices ten years ago the figures stood—Calcutta, Rs. 2,32,000; Bombay, Rs. 4,41,000; Madras, Rs. 11,14,000: last year they were—Calcutta, Rs. 24,000; Bombay, Rs. 2,87,000; Madras, Rs. 16,34,000. Here, again, Bombay tripled her exports, while Calcutta almost withdrew from the field, and Madras added only 50 per cent. to her export. In tobacco, too, we are distancing our rivals: in 1870-71 the figures stood—Calcutta, Rs. 17,81,000; Bombay, Rs. 2,91,000; Madras, Rs. 78,000: in 1880-81 they were—Calcutta, Rs. 4,31,000; Bombay, Rs. 6,53,000; Madras, Rs. 1,24,000. Turning to imports, we stand as well. In coal Calcutta has the advantage of supplying herself: she imported last year only 65,000 tons, against 63,000 in 1870-71; Bombay on the other hand took last year 482,000 tons, against 241,000 ten years ago. (It is a little singular that the quantity was exactly doubled.) In coffee we imported only a value of Rs. 22,000 in 1870-71, while last year we imported Rs. 7,63,000 worth. In imports of cotton goods the figures stood in 1870-71—Calcutta, Rs. 10,38,11,000; Bombay, Rs. 4,28,24,000; Madras, Rs. 1,02,50,000: last year they were—Calcutta, Rs. 13,26,03,000; Bombay, Rs. 7,40,81,000; Madras, Rs. 1,33,72,000. The growth has been, therefore, in Calcutta 30 per cent., in Bombay 73 per cent., in Madas 30 per cent.; and this, too, in spite of the very large increase in the Bombay manufacture of cotton. In imports of metals Bombay and Calcutta have about held their own; Calcutta showing an increase from Rs. 1,24,01,000 to Rs. 1,82,25,000, and Bombay from Rs. 97,47,000 to Rs. 1,37,77,000. In paper Calcutta has a great advantage over us in supplying herself largely; her imports of this article fell in ten years from Rs. 13,86,000 to Rs. 10,21,000, while Bombay fell from Rs. 14,43,000 to Rs. 14,34,000. We have not space to go further into these statistics, which are full of interest not only to the merchant, but to all who devote any attention to the material growth of India. We are glad to see that this year the compiler of these tables has omitted his explanatory remarks, and given us the statistics only. It is a most difficult thing for one in business itself to account for the courses of trade; how much more difficult must it be for one in an official position to attempt to explain the causes for the decrease and increase in the various channels of trade. Government have done well, therefore, in giving up the attempt to explain the causes of things, and in confining themselves to the figures, which speak best for themselves.

THE weather of the first two days of the past week was fine along the whole of the west coast of India. On the 27th there was a well-distributed and moderately heavy fall from Mangalore to Surat. During the remainder of the week there were only light showers on the coast of the Konkan, but on the Malabar coast there was a considerable quantity of rain. Within the line of the Ghats during the first two days of the week ending with the 27th moderate rain was recorded: after which a break set in. Throughout the greater portion of the dry zone, a good supply has fallen in the course of the week. In Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana the weather has been fine on the whole, moderate rain being reported from two stations only, Nagpur and Amraoti. In Gujarat also there has been little or no rain except at Rajkot, where heavy showers were recorded on each of two days. We pointed last week to certain indications of the approaching termination of the south-west monsoon, and we have since had further evidence to the same effect in the thunder-storms which have recently passed over Bombay. In the first of these storms, which occurred on Tuesday, nearly an inch of rain fell; and nearly two inches during the similar storm of Saturday night. Throughout the whole of last week the barometer has been remarkably steady, and slightly below the average height for the season. It is, however, now falling slightly, thereby giving a promise of more rain in the southern districts.

WE are glad to learn, by the letter from the first physician of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital which we publish this morning, that there is no regulation prohibiting the admission of cases of emergency during the night at that institution. The allegation that there was such a rule was not made by ourselves, as Dr. Cook supposes, but by the witnesses examined at the inquest on the body of the woman Gunga. It appears that the woman in question was denied admission by some irresponsible person during the momentary absence of the student apprentice on duty. It is satisfactory to hear that such an occurrence is not likely to take place again, and that the rule requiring that all cases of a serious nature should be admitted at once will be uniformly acted upon.

APROPOS of the recent emendation of the Government orders relative to transactions between natives and Europeans—an emendation by which it would appear that no European official may have any monetary dealings with any native without the special sanction of Government—we hear Mr. X. Y. Z., being desirous of presenting his wife with a gold bracelet, has written to the Government for permission to purchase the same of a firm of native jewellers. Mrs. X. Y. Z. is awaiting the result of the application with considerable impatience.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

NOTABLE amongst the collection this year are the contributions by Mr. Colin Murray and Mr. Alex. Scott. both of whom well deserve distinct notices. Few of the visitors to the Exhibition have had an opportunity of seeing Simla in winter, but those who have will at once recognize the truth and fidelity to nature of No. 100 in the catalogue, "Scene on Jakho, Winter," by Mr. Colin Murray. I have known Simla for many years, and have seen it under a great variety of effect, all more or less beautiful, but none more lovely than when nature robes herself in a pure white, spotless mantle of fresh-fallen snow. Mr. Murray has chosen for his subject a bit of road winding through oak-trees, whose strong, sinewy trunks and branches are admirably drawn; and the figure of a native in the foreground, with his load of firewood, is full of life and motion, and entirely characteristic of the scene, which is altogether a very charming one. No. 85 "Vernal Fall—Josemite Valley," California, is by the same artist. Who has not heard of the far-famed "Josemite," where the most sylvan scenery is beautifully mingled with the grandest in nature, where the traveller, standing on the banks of the lovely Mersed river sees himself surrounded by precipitous walls of rock, rising majestically to a height of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the valley? Mr. Murray has also delineated a grand "bit" out of this really wonderful spot of earth. The effect of weight and motion in the large mass of falling water is most truthfully rendered, and the rushing torrent and masses of rocks are also admirably painted, whilst the due amount of atmosphere pervades the distance. Mr. Colin Murray also contributed several other oil-paintings, amongst which stands out conspicuously "a bit" on Jakho, "Mist Effect." People who know Simla in the rains, and have seen all nature turned into masses of grey by the dense mist, will at once recognize the truth of colour and effect in this picture. "Sunset on the Salween River," Burmah, is a most fairy-like scene, full of atmosphere, and richly glowing with the last rays of the setting sun. "Cascade near the Old Simla Brewery" is a fine cool picture in grey tones. Few visitors to Simla find their way down the ravines, but in this painting Mr. Murray has shown that they have beauties peculiarly their own. Several other pictures of similar merit are also in the Exhibition from Mr. Murray's brush.

Mr. Alex Scott—also a member of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's establishment—contributed the following :—"Barnes Court, early morning," an exquisite and most faithful picture; also a pair of large oil-paintings executed to order for H. H. the Maharaja of Fureedkote. In one of these the massing of granite rock and purple heather is most skilfully rendered both as regards composition and colour, and those who have visited the chaotic moorlands of North Sutherlandshire will, perchance, be reminded of many an enjoyable day, and many a basketful of trout and grilse caught in similar localities. The other picture, "Trout-fishing on the Duddon," is also extremely happy in treatment. It is painted in the modern French impasto style, and at the first glance strikes the beholder as looking a little rough and perhaps over-bold, but viewed at the proper distance, all this vanishes, and the eye, no longer resting on trivialities, roams with keen pleasure from the heathery craggs to the shimmering trees which skirt the right bank, and on again to the wreathed mist, on the eve of clearing away from the distant hills. Several other admirable works were contributed by this gentleman. Mr. Alex Scott is quite a young artist, and bids fair to rise to considerable eminence as a painter.

THE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy hospital is in every sense of the word a public institution, and the public have undoubtedly a right to know that its management is conducted in a satisfactory manner. Were it possible that the admissions to the hospital were conducted in the way your short leader of yesterday indicates, it would be a cause of just complaint; but I am happy to assure the public that it is not so.

The actual arrangement, which for many years has been carried out, is, I venture to think, unexceptional. After the hospital work is over in the morning (about 10 a. m.) in the wards of the hospital and the dispensaries, the patients seeking admission are collected in the hall, and the various ward servants come there, and report the number of beds which, having been vacated since the previous day, are at the disposal of the admitting officers. The cases most deserving of admission are then selected and taken to the various wards.

Surgical cases, patients suffering from poison, and all cases of a serious nature, of whatever character which require instant admission, *are received at all hours of the day and night*; and to see to this most important duty, a student apprentice by day, and two apprentices by night, aided by four hamals and a peon, are constantly on duty in the hall of the hospital. On the arrival of every important case a messenger is despatched for the apothecary on duty, or the resident house surgeon; while these officers frequently visit the hospital at intervals, to see that the arrangements are in good working order, and the proper persons present on duty.

How, then, it might be asked, could such a case as that of the unfortunate woman quoted have occurred? So far as I can learn, after a strict examination into the matter, the student apprentice on the evening in question had been called away to the college, and his place was temporarily taken by the apothecary, who remained in charge from 4-30 to 6 p. m. He states that he had occasion, for a few minutes only, to leave his post in order to visit the steward's room, at the back of the hall; and it must have been that, in this short time, the reckla was driven up to the hospital door. Some irresponsible person at this moment improperly assumed the responsibility of sending away the reckla without receiving the patient. Suspicion points to the native matron of the ward into which the patient would, if taken in, have been received; but proof of this has not yet been established, and it is difficult to understand how she could have had the opportunity of doing this. Suffice it to say that it is admitted that with arrangements apparently perfect, there has been a miscarriage of action which is not, I think, likely to happen again, for some considerable time at least.

In many hospitals cases clearly moribund are not admitted, but in the J. J. Hospital every case, however hopeless, is allowed free admission; and in proof of this I may mention that 40 per cent. of the whole number of deaths take place within 24 hours after admission.

THE FIRST PHYSICIAN, J. J. HOSPITAL.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Central Rifle Meeting of 1881 has thrown all its predecessors completely into the shade. There were more matches, more prizes, more competitors, and better shooting than at any previous meeting. With regard to the increase in the number of competitors, it is a gratifying fact that a very much larger number of native soldiers attended the meeting, which points to an increasing interest in rifle-shooting amongst the native troops. Next year there should be even a larger number of native marksmen in attendance, several sepoys having during the recent meeting carried off some first-rate prizes, and not merely prizes for which native soldiers only were eligible to compete, but prizes that were open to all comers. In the Musketry Cup contest, for which teams from both European and native regiments, and from Volunteer corps, competed, the prize for the highest aggregate score at the two distances (200 and 500 yards for natives, and 500 and 700 yards for Europeans) was won by Private Mahomed Khan, 11th N. I., with the good score of 57 points. In the Poona Cup competition (200 and 500 yards) also, the prize for the highest aggregate score by an individual competitor was won by a native soldier, Havildar Jaori Khan, 2nd Beloochees, scoring 58 out of the highest possible 70. Again, a native sepoy, Private Gunmeter of the 6th N. I., fought his way well up amongst the first thirty in the first stage (200, 500, and 600 yards) for the Viceroy's Plate, who were eligible to compete in the second stage—an honourable position which many well-known crack shots failed to obtain. Private Gunmeter's score—with the usual added points, of course, as he shot with a Snider rifle—was 79, and the lowest total in the thirty was 74. Jemadar Salvadore Gabriel, with his 10 added points, got 30 out of the possible 35 at 800 yards in the Rifle-gathering Stakes; and Naik Shaik Myboob, 23rd N. I. I., came in first in the Rifle-gathering Stakes 900 yards competition, where, with 14 points added to equalise the Snider rifle with the Martini, his score was 31 out of 35.

The Bombay Volunteers, some fifteen or sixteen of whom competed, walked away with a very large share of the spoil, winning a large amount in money prizes and six out of the nine open medals offered for aggregate scores. Sergt. Brebner, H Company (Kirkee), won the Central Meeting Championship gold medal, and the Northern India Rifle Association, Southern India Rifle Association, and Western India Rifle Association silver medals; Lieut. Whitehead, D Company, won the National Rifle Association silver medal for the highest agregate in the first stage (200, 500, and 600 yards) in the Viceroy's Plate—the most coveted medal of all, because the holder is entitled to shoot for the Prince of Wales's Prize at Wimbledon whenever he can attend the great rifle meeting; and Corporal Rendell (G Company, Poona), won the Central Meeting silver medal. One of the three remaining medals open to all comers was also won by a volunteer, namely, the Hyderabad Rifle Association silver medal for the highest aggregate in the Rifle-gathering Stakes, by Sergt. Imrie, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. Sergt. Instr. Bethell, attached to the G. I. P. R. V., won the Central Meeting bronze medal, for the second-best score in the second stage of the Viceroy's Plate competition (800, 900, and 1,000 yards); and Armourer Serjeant Tooth, won the silver medal for the second aggregate score in the special matches at 600, 800, and 900 yards. Two soldiers who were very successful were Private Hall, 89th Regt., the winner of money prizes aggregating Rs. 260, and who shot up into second place for the championship; and Private Pearce, of the same Regiment, winner of the Viceroy's Plate at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, and of several other good prizes.

The second stage for the Viceroy's Plate was completed on Saturday morning, when the 1,000 yards range was fired. Of the thirty competitors who went up from the first stage, a considerable number were already out of the running, among these being Lieutenant Peaker, B. V. R., winner of the Plate at the last meeting in 1879, and Lieutenant Whitehead, B.V.R., who was several points ahead in the first stage this year. Mr. Peaker scored 12, and Mr. Whitehead 17 points, at 800 yards, as compared to 31 by Serjeant Brebner, B. V. R., 29 by Serjeant Murray, B. V. R., and several 28's and 27's, amongst those who obtained the last-named total at that distance being Private Pearce, 89th Regt., who eventually won the cup. Amongst the thirty was a native sepoy, Private Gunmeter, 6th N.I., who started with 42 points to his credit without firing a shot, that being the number of points allowed by the Martini rifle to the Snider on 21 shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. But after steadily missing the target every shot at 800 and 900 yards, Gunmeter gave up all hope of making the 30 or 35 more points which he had reason to suppose would be required to bring him near the prize, and retired. At the close of the 900 yards shooting ten of the original thirty retired, and the following were the best scores taken back to 1,000 yards :—Sergt Brebner and Corpl Kees, B. V. R., and Pte. Pearce, 89th Regt, each 57; Sergt. Murray, B. V. R., Pte. Selston, 89th Regt., Pte. Bowler, 29th Regt., each 52; and Col. Laughton and Sergt. Instr. Bethell, each 50. Of the top score men, the first to fire at 1,000 yards were Pearce and Bethell, who shot at the same time at different targets. Bethell commenced with a magpie for a sighting shot, another magpie for the first shot to count, then an inner, and next a miss; but he pulled himself together, and finished up with a fine string of four successive bulls, making his score for the distance 27, and for the three ranges 77. Pearce began with a bull sighting shot, and then lost the target altogether. He came back again next shot, however, into the magpie, but missed again at the third attempt. The fourth shot he got another bull, and then he stuck pretty close to the middle of the target to the finish, scoring two inners, and—just as Bethell had finished and one of his admirers had proclaimed aloud a firm opinion that his 77 would not be beaten—wound up with a bull, making his total for the 1,000 yards 21, and for the stage 78. Brebner, who had been shooting in grand form all through the meeting, and who only wanted 22 points at the 1,000 yards to beat Pearce, appeared now to have a fine chance; but after commencing with an inner he put on two outers, and then missed twice, finishing with a total of only 16 for the range, and 73 for the three distances. Murray, after a magpie sighting shot, scored 2, 4, 5, 0, 5, 5, and wanted another bull his last shot to tie Pearce and win on the tie, but he got away into the outer and lost the Plate by three points. Keess, who started at 1,000 yards with the same score to his credit as Pearce and Brebner, started with an inner for his sighting shot, but was evidently very nervous, and only succeeded in adding 13, making 70 for the three distances. The next score to Bethell's 27 at 1,000 yards was 25 by Capt. Phillips, B. V. R.—4, 2, 4, 3, 5, 2, 5, but he had only got 37 at 800 and 900 yards, so his good shooting at the long range was of no service to him. Pearce's 78 was not beaten, Bethell's 77 being second, Murray's 75 third, Brebner's 73 fourth, and Keess's 70 fifth. Considering the weather they had to shoot in—there was not a good light, though there was very little wind—all these scores were very good. Beck's total of 86 in the second stage of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon this year was exceptional; last year the best score was 74. The shooting in the late Central Presidency Meeting compares very favourably with Wimbledon form, bearing in mind the difficulties incidental to the climate, especially the light, that marksmen have to contend against in India. Lieut. Whitehead's 95 out of the possible 105 in the first stage of the Viceroy's Plate was only one point below the best score in the first stage of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon this year at the same distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards. At Wimbledon no sighting shot is allowed; but if the same rule had been followed here the result would have been rather in Mr. Whitehead's favour than to his disadvantage. Counting his sighting shot at each distance in his score and eliminating the last shot at each distance, his total would have been 102 out of the possible 105, equal with the best score ever obtained in the first stage of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon, and including the highest possible score (35) at the longest distance, 600 yards. Other fine scores during the meeting were Sergeant Bethell's 35 (highest possible) at 700 yards for the Civil Service Prize; Corporal Rendell's 48 out of 50 at 800 yards for the Service Plate; Corporal Carney's 66 out of 70 for the Commander-in-Chief's Prize; Pte. Pearce's 86 (90 with added points) out of 105 at 600, 800, and 900 yards for the Special Prizes; Pte Wilson's 34 out of 35 at 800 yards in the S. I. R. A. silver medal contest; Pte. Hall's 33 out of 35 at 900 yards with a Martini in the Any Rifle Handicap; and Captain Moore's and Lieutenant Whitehead's 64 out of 70 at 200 and 500 yards for Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee's prize. Three scores of 89 out of 70 at 700 and 800 yards were made by Lieutenant Peaker, Sergeant Brebner, and Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee with match rifles; the two, first named using breech-loading Ballards and Mr. Pudumjee a breech-loading Metford.

Two excellent new features in the programme were the Squad Trial Stakes for skirmishing and volley-firing by infantry in marching order, which was introduced at the suggestion of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and the Lloyd Lindsay prizes for horsemanship and shooting by teams from batteries of artillery and squadrons of cavalry, introduced for the first time in this Presidency by Brigadier General Lyttleton Annesley. Both the Chief and his Adjutant-General evidently take a warm interest in rifle-shooting, and believe in it as a very important part of a soldier's training. Three European and nine native squads entered this year for the Trial Stakes, and eight European and 9 native teams entered for the Lloyd Lindsay prizes. Both forms of competition are admirable practice for the soldiers.

Before closing an account of the Bombay Presidency Central Rifle Meeting for 1881, some mention should be made of those gentlemen to whose efforts its very pronounced success has been chiefly due. Major Wooldridge, Acting Adjutant-General for Musketry, and his assistants, Captain Thomas and Captain Nares, are evidently the right sort of men to be entrusted with the management of a big rifle meeting. The arrangements were excellent, and the members of the Musketry Staff were most popular amongst all classes of competitors.

Mention ought also to be made of the ammunition with which so many good scores were made. The Martini and Snider ammunition used through the meeting was specially manufactured at the Kirkee Small Arms Ammunition Factory, and was extremely good. For the Martini-Henry ammunition, I can say that it was as good and shot as equally and close as any English-manufactured ammunition I have ever used.

The prizes won during the meeting were distributed on Saturday afternoon by Lady Fergusson on the racecourse in front of the Grand Stand. The evening was wet, and there was a very small attendance of the general public. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and General Ross were among those present. The proceedings commenced by Captain Thomas reading the prize list, and afterwards His Excellency the Governor, who accompanied Lady Fergusson, made a brief speech. He said :—Your Excellency and gentlemen, I have had the greatest pleasure in attending with Lady Fergusson to assist at the distribution of prizes won in this great rifle contest. In these days we know it is not sufficient that the gallantry of the Army should be such as it has ever been—upon that we can always depend; but it is necessary that the arms of precision should be wielded in a manner to keep us abreast of the armies of other nations; for we have seen soldiers as brave as any that have gone before beaten by an enemy by force of superiority of arms. I am glad that this rifle meeting is encouraged by high authorities, from the Viceroy downwards, and that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has inaugurated a contest of a most useful character. I am glad to see, also, that the meeting is supported by the General Commanding the Division, as well as by Major-General Sir Robert Phayre. Moreover, the subscription has been very liberal, so that the prizes have been on a scale attractive to competitors. I am glad to know that the competition has been eagerly entered into by Europeans and natives alike, and I think it is impossible to say to which branch of Her Majesty's service honour chiefly attaches. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has informed me that a detachment of the 1st Lancers has come all the way from Nusserabad, at great expense to themselves. I only regret that they have not been so fortunate as to carry away prizes, but, if they will take it from me, they at all events return with honour. I trust that this annual meeting will continue to prosper under the high and generous support it receives, so that it may contribute largely to the improvement of this Army, and, I trust, largely also to its future success in the field. (Hear hear.)

Lady Fergusson then distributed the prizes.

THE ALLEGED WOOL-CLEANING NUISANCE.

ON Saturday last at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the case The Municipal Commissioner *versus* Messrs. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee and Company, proprietors of a wool-cleaning factory situated on the Lower Duncan-road, was resumed. The defendants stand charged with carrying on the business of a wool-cleaning factory without a license from the Municipal Commissioner under section 225 of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and B[illegible], solicitors, appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta for the defendants.

Dr. Kaikashroo Rustomjee Viccajee deposed that he inspected defendant's factory on the Duncan-road on two occasions. On the [illegible] August last he remained at the factory for about a hour-and-a-half, during which time he saw but a trifling quantity [illegible] and fluff about the place. He had he[illegible] evidence given by Dr. Weir. Witness w[illegible]pinion that the working of the factory [illegible]us to persons residing in the locality. I[illegible]night not be injurious to the persons e[illegible] factory; it all depended upon the e[illegible] dust inhaled. There was no differen[illegible] wool dust, or any other dust caused by [illegible]brics, or dust by rice or wheat, or in cotto[illegible] which, when inhaled, would all cause l[illegible]sease.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford witness said he had been a practitioner for the past four months. He had been assistant to Dr. Lyon previously. If the atmosphere charged with wool fluff, or fluff from cotton and other fabrics, was inhaled, it would cause lung disease. His attention was not drawn to the fluff and dust escaping from defendant's factory windows and doors. He knew nothing of the kind of wool that was generally cleaned in these factories. There was no dust sticking to his coat when he came out of defendants' factory.

Re-examined by Mr. Pherozshaw, witness said that practically there was no danger in the dust flying out of a wool factory. He did observe how much fluff was flying out, and if there was a cloud of dust and fluff flying out, his attention would have been drawn to it. He adhered to the statement that the working of the wool factory was not dangerous to the health of persons residing in that locality.

Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee, recalled and further examined by Mr. Pherozshaw, said that the machines of defendants' factory were in full wor[k] when the last witness came to inspect the factory.

Mr. Crawford then addressed the court at some length, contending that the working of such factories as defendants' was injurious to persons residing near those localities.

His Worship adjourned the case in order to consider his decision, which will be delivere[d] Thursday next, the 6th instant.

THE SUICIDE OF A PARSEE PRIEST.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Tata, a Parsee priest, who was found drowned in the sea at Back Bay on the 27th September last, was resumed on Saturday last by the coroner, Dr. Blaney, at Byculla. Dadabhoy Nowrojee deposed that he was a mobed and had known the deceased. The deceased lived in the fourth storey of his house. On the 27th of last month, when he (witness) returned home at 10 a. m., his mother, Merbai, gave him this paper (exhibit A). After reading it he told his mother that the writer said he would drown himself. He then took this paper at the request of his mother and gave it to one of the two women in the house of a mobed named Furdonjee Cowasjee Madon who are related to the deceased, saying that the deceased said he would drown himself, and asked them to take measures to prevent him drowning himself. The writing in exhibit A was signed by the deceased and ran as follows :—"A woman named Ruttonbai has taken poison; therefore I will fall into the sea at Back Bay, or if any person should see me there, I will go to Mody Bay; therefore do not search for me. We are both innocent. Those who may say any thing against us must answer it in the next world. Arrange that our funerals may start together. If the woman happens to live, let her come to see my face. She may not come through fear; but after she com[es] then my body should be carried to the tower [of] silence. She has taken poison on my accou[nt]. No one should say anything to her on that accoun[t] and if any thing is said to her, it will be the sa[me] as if it was said to me. There was nothing wr[ong] between us. We viewed each other's face in a friendly way. I tried to see her whenever I could do so, and for that reason people spread reports about us. Her relatives believed the reports. On that account we have done thus." Witness knew the handwriting of the deceased, and exhibit A was in deceased's handwriting. He never heard any report of an improper intimacy between Ruttonbai and deceased. Merbai, woman, deposed that she gave deceased a piece of paper similar to that now shown her (exhibit A) on which, with a pencil, the deceased made the writing that was on it. This paper she gave to her son, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, who after reading it said that the writing was to the effect that deceased would go and drown himself in the sea. She told Dadabhoy to go and give the paper to a relative of the deceasd. Dadabhoy went out, and returned, stating that he had given the paper to a relative of the deceased. Ruttonjee Hormusjee, a grocer having his shop in Nanabhoy Bomonjee-street, deposed to his having seen deceased and another Parsee, or the morning of the 27th of last month, having an altercation in the street. The other Parsee said "go, go" to deceased, and gave him a push. He did not see him alive again.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Tata was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in the sea.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's, writes :—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees; Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF DECENTRALISED GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3, 0-15.

The *Englishman* states that the Government of India meditate an important extension of the decentralisation scheme. It is proposed to terminate on the 31st March next all existing agreements with local Governments regarding provincial revenue and expenditure, and from the beginning of the financial year to introduce over India on a uniform basis a scheme of financial decentralisation. First, it is proposed to apply to all the provinces the principle upon which the settlement with Burma in 1879 was framed. Instead of giving local Governments a fixed sum of money to make good excess expenditure, it is proposed to devote to the same object a certain proportion of imperial revenue for each province. In Bengal the proportion will be 38 per cent., Madras 26 per cent., Bombay 50 per cent., the North-West Provinces 22 per cent., the Punjab 43 per cent., the Central Provinces 48 per cent., Assam 49 per cent., and Burma 33 per cent.

The result of these measures will be to give provincial Governments a direct interest not only in provincialised revenue, but also in the most important item of imperial revenue raised within their provinces.

In cases of famine local Governments must look for no special aid from the Imperial Government, except in the case of a severe famine, and then only if the current provincial income during the period of distress has been exhausted, and if the accumulated savings of past years have been drawn upon to two-thirds of the total amount.

The Imperial Government hope to restore at the end of the financial year contributions amounting to sixty-seven lakhs of rupees. To that end provincial Governments have been invited to undertake the scrutiny of provincial and municipal accounts, to ascertain what items of revenue and expenditure can be transferred from provincial to local heads. The Committees to be appointed for this purpose will comprise non-official members.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

[T]HE ANGLO-FRENCH [C]OMMERCIAL TREAT[Y].

LONDON, Oct. 1.

A hitch has taken place in the negotiations respecting the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty. The English delegates are returning to London from Paris in order to confer with the Government.

The *Times* of to-day publishes a paragraph in reference to the negotiations, stating that the question of duties on woollens and cottons presents insuperable difficulties for the present.

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

Advices from Ireland state that Father Sheehy and others, who a few days since were released from imprisonment, are again denouncing the Government in their speeches, Father Sheehy being especially violent in his language.

THE COTTON-SPINNERS OF MANCHESTER.

The Cotton-spinners Committee, who are trying to organize another week's stoppage of mills, have again postponed their decision for a week owing to conflicting opinions.

THE LIVERPOOL RING.

The Liverpool ring have concluded their operations and have met their engagements.

THE BOER CONVENTION.

Advices from the Transvaal state that the Volksraad has adjourned until Monday next, the Convention being referred to a Committee.

SIR EVELYN WOOD.

Sir Evelyn Wood has been invested with full powers.

THE CHOLERA AT ADEN.

ADEN, Oct. 1.

There have only been five cholera cases here this week, and no cases since last Tuesday morning.

THE TROOPSHIP ORONTES.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

H. M. troopship Orontes sailed yesterday for the Cape, and will there await Sir Evelyn Wood's orders respecting the reliefs for India.

LATEST FROM TUNIS.

TUNIS, Oct. 1.

The advance of the French on Kairouan is momentarily expected.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.

The Anchor steamer Britannia arrived here from Bombay this aftern[illegible]

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The B. I. S. N. C[illegible]er Eldorado arrived here from Calcutt[illegible] and Colombo this afternoon.

[illegible]EZ, Sept. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s ste[illegible]pta left here this afternoon.

[illegible]A, Oct. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Colombo, and Madras, left here last evening.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	59,000 bales.	
" " " Surats	6,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton.......	79,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" Stock of Cotton 655,000, estd...	715,000	"
" " Surats, estimated....	78,000	"
" " Cotton in London	42,000	"

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings.........	6
8¼ do.	7
40's Mule Twist.........	0-9⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	99
5 " French Rentes	116¼
4 " Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ " do.	91
3½ " Sterling Loan	101
Bar Silver	51 13-16

Departure—Dalhousie.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(October. 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Oct. 1, 12-30 A.

Mail-steamer Bokhara, from Australia, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 1.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 77·7 Farht.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2.

At 6 a.m. .. .. 75·6
" 10 a.m. .. .. 81·5
" 2 p.m. .. .. 82·8
" 4 p.m. .. .. 83·0

TO-DAY the banks in Bombay will be closed on account of the Dussera holiday.

THE shops are now opened at Multan, and the troops have been removed from the city.

THE investiture of the Order of the Bath at Simla to-morrow is to be an evening ceremony, to take place after a dinner-party at Peterhoff.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with England and the Continent of Europe *viâ* Turkey is now wholly restored.

THE divorce case of King *vs.* King comes before the High Court again to-day, the respondent applying for a re-hearing.

RUMOURS of the flight of Ishak Khan from Balkh, or some town in Turkestan, have reached Peshawur. It is also said that the Mir of Badakhsan has entered the province.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY has notified that he will dispense with the services of every medical subordinate convicted of the crime of drunkenness.

A CONTEMPORARY states that during "the present season" Yakoob Khan's ladies have presented their lord and master with no less than five young Afghans, two sons and three daughters.

THE China papers report that on the 17th June last a tidal wave, 10 feet above its usual height, swept through the towns of Nan Yang, Wu-yu, Hsin-Hsing, and Tsao-neen, and carried off into the ocean men, cattle, and houses.

THE *Asian* publishes the following telegram respecting the running for the Doncaster cup :—Duke of Beaufort's br. c Petronel, by Musket—Crytheis, 4 years, 1. M. Lefevre's ch g Tristan, by Hermit—Thrift, 3 years, 2. Mr. Perkins' b m Madame du Barry, by Favonius—Strategy, 6 years, 3.

SOME popular discontent is being caused in Rangoon by a Bill which it is proposed to introduce in the Legislative Council for the purpose of declaring the rights of Government over the Royal Lake and Dalhousie Park.

SOME expectations have been entertained to the effect that Lord De Grey would come out again, for another visit to India, this next cold weather. He has decided, however, that he will not be able to do this, as he cannot spare the time.

AT Simla the monsoon is now fairly at an end, and the magnificent weather, which prevails in the hills for many weeks before the setting in of winter, has set in. Tourists are taking advantage of this bright season to take trips into the interior, and all the dâk bungalows between Simla and Chini on the borders of Thibet are crammed with travellers.

IT is understood that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is anxious to extend the system of examination tests for promotion, up to the rank of major, for all officers in the Indian forces : the examinations in each case corresponding with those laid down for the British army.

THE Poona papers state that H. E. the Governor will leave Poona for Mahableshwur on Monday week. Accompanied by an A. D. C. and the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Cotgrave, His Excellency paid visits on Friday to his Highness Shreeniwasrao Punt Prithinide, the Chief of Ound, the Hon. Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hurry Deshmookh, Sirdar Jaisingrao Angria, and Sirdar Mahdajee Baboorow Furnees.

A COMMISSION is to assemble in Calcutta during the cold weather to examine into the working of the educational despatch of 1854. The Commission will also consider the question of the education of the mass of the people, and what means can be devised for furthering that purpose. It will further deal with the subject of the encouragement of superior education through the instrumentality of private enterprise.

THE *Pioneer* says that the mail-train due to leave Allahabad for Bombay at 7-37 p.m. on Wednesday did not leave till nearly 6 o'clock on Thursday morning. The cause of all this was an accident to the down Jubbulpore mixed train due to arrive at Allahabad at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday ; which train broke down between Jusra and Seorajpore, owing to some axles of the wagons belonging to the G. I. P. attached to the train having smashed. This threw several other wagons off the rails, and badly obstructed the road.

IT is announced that Sardar Muhammad Afzal Khan, C.I.E., is to be the British representative at Kabul when the Amir returns to his capital. He is orderly officer to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and was one of the three native officials of rank who accompanied Sir Lepel Griffin on his mission to Kabul. General Mir Muhammad Khan will remain with the Government of India as the representative of the Amir Abdul Rahman.

A MADRAS paper says that the reason why the work of several Madras amateurs was not represented at the Poona Fine Arts Exhibition this year is that they had experience of the way in which the authorities at the last Poona exhibition returned pictures to their owners ; and there is little probability of contributions being again sent to Poona until some reliable assurance is given that due care will be taken of the exhibits.

THE *Pioneer* complains that the Viceroy has not taken advantage of the opening of the picture exhibition at Simla to make a political speech. Lord Lytton used to embellish the routine of Indian administration by doing that sort of thing occasionally, and it was a very good thing to do. The more the ruler of India seems to the 252 millions a living potentate, says our contemporary—the less he is absorbed by office-work the better.

IN order that the rising generation of men in France may be instructed in rifle practice before even they enter the army, a sum of one million of francs is to be applied by the Minister of War to the purchase of guns for the use of boys in elementary schools. These arms will be similar to the regulation army rifles, but of course lighter. Each school is to receive three, of which one will be specially adapted to being taken to pieces for the practical teaching of the principle and construction of firearms.

CONSTANT complaints have been reaching the Lahore paper of late from various stations, notably Rawalpindi and Multan, about the inconvenience caused to the public through there being no currency notes available at the district treasuries. This seems the outcome of some new financing idea on the part of the Provincial Accountant-General ; but it is neither conducive to the public convenience, nor to the increase of the Government note circulation.

THE *Asian* says that there has been some pretty heavy plunging at Poona, and the Australian bookmaker may consider himself unusually lucky if he has no bad debts to write off. "Unless the totalisator is introduced, we expect that bookmaking will become more common on the Indian turf, for the settling days after some large meetings are now so often mere settling days in name, that the era of lotteries as a means of speculation is waning."

THE *Bombay Chronicle* :—The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, says the *Hindoo Patriot*, has issued a very important order. It is stated that "His Honour has observed from petitions sent to Government by persons who have been degraded or deprived of their situations in the public service, that the petitioners have not had an opportunity of explaining their conduct and of making their defence before being reduced or dismissed from their appointments." Sir George Couper has therefore directed that "in all cases of punishment, and especially in all cases of dismissal, the person concerned must be given a hearing before the final order in his case is passed ; and that a formal proceeding, embodying the statements taken and the reasons of dismissal, must invariably be recorded. If the offence be one of which a criminal prosecution might have been ordered, the reason why it was considered inexpedient or unnecessary to adopt that course should also be recorded." The other local Governments ought to issue a similar order. We constantly hear of arbitrary dismissals of poor clerks and other subordinates, and the Government reply to petitions has invariably been—"the Lieutenant-Governor declines to interfere," or the "Government sees no reason to interfere." The Government service in these days is looked upon as a snare. People enter it because they have no other means of living.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Byculla. In. cts.	
Previously regtd.	68	78	76	51	69	27	75	0
Oct. 1 Saturday ..	0	27	..		..		..	
2 Sunday	..		1	0	1	4	0	82
Total	69	5	77	51	70	31	75	82
Sept. 30, 1880..	66	77	72	41	61	83	69	54

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(2nd October, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Ther. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·833	84·5	S S W	7	0·00
Surat.........	·853	80·6	W	5	[illegible]
Bombay.	·860	81·5	S W	7	0·89
Ratnagiri	·869	78·8	W N W Light	..	0·40
Karwar	·898	77·1	W Mod.	..	0·94
Mangalore....	·910	81·4	W	2	0·02
Calicut	Not received.				
Cochin	·926	85·0	N	1	0·00
Masulipatam.	·822	87·0	S W	..	0·00
Madras.......	·851	84·0	W	6	0·64
Negapatam ..	·890	84·0	S W	5	0·00

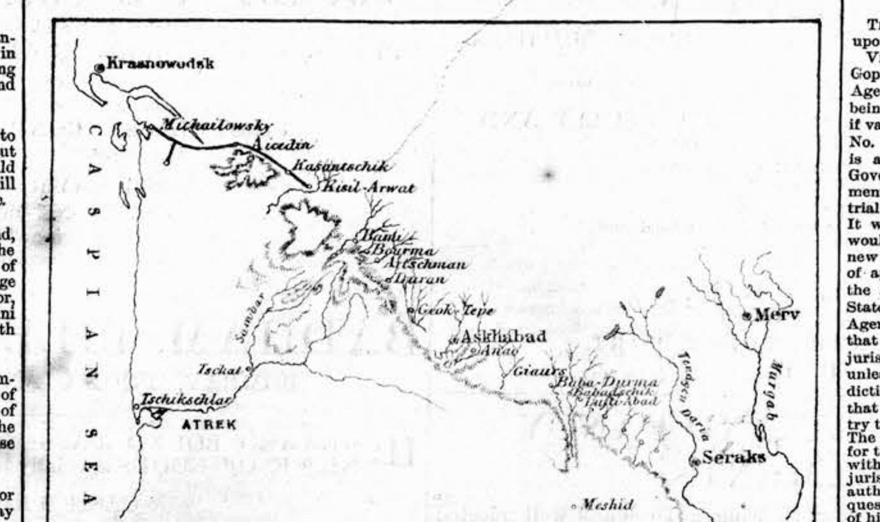
RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway :—

DIVISION No. 1.

Date.	Panju. Ins.	Panju. Cts.	Vaitarna Ins.	Vaitarna Cts.	Palghur. Ins.	Palghur. Cts.	Gholwad Ins.	Gholwad Cts.	Bulsar. Ins.	Bulsar. Cts.	Surat. Ins.	Surat. Cts.
Previous.	62	19	73	43	63	54	35	42	59	90	32	22
Sept. 22	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	63	26	73	53	63	54	35	43	59	90	32	22

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.



WE have received the above sketch map from an officer who accompanied General Skobeleff to the Turkoman territory. It shows the relative positions of the strategic points which the Russians are now occupying, especially in relation to the important plateau at Kelat-i-Nadri referred to in our leading columns.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Indus, Commander S. D. Shallard, arrived in harbour last night at 9 o'clock with the English mails of the 16th instant. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Major-Genl. Schneider.	Mrs. Gordon.
Mr. and Mrs. Winton, child, & European female servt.	The two Misses Race.
Mr. H. S. and Miss Thomas.	Mrs. A. Smith & two infants.
Mrs. Caldecott and child.	Mr. C. A. B. Beattie.
The Rev. T. Scott.	Mr. J. Aldred.
Mr. M. Birkbeck.	Mr. T. Naylor.
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Evans.	Mr. F. S. P. Lely.
	Mr. C. Sadler.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. J. Monckton.	Mr. A. Borradaile.
Deputy Surg.-Genl. H. W. Rean.	Mr. T. R. C. Fisher.
Miss Wood.	Mr. Urrahman.
	Mr. Arathoon.

FROM BRINDISI.

Col. C. E. Bates.	Major C. D. Baynes and servant.
Mr. Hills.	Mirza Feroz Hasam Sahib.
Mr. W. H. Dobbie.	Capt. Rivett-Carnac.
Mr. C. Macaulay.	Capt. A. Stiffe.
Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay.	Major H. S. Garrett.
Mr. H. B. Harrington.	Mr. George Bergeman.
Miss E. F. Swetenham.	Major Coddington.
Mr. E. A. Gillon.	Col. Sir W. Baker Russell.
Mr. John Flemington.	Col. J. F. Tennant.
Mr. and Mrs. Kimber.	Mr. A. McClorg.
Mr. Wickes.	Mr. Thos. Beniston.
Lieut. H. M. Prior.	Mr. Duret.
Major E. Swetenham.	Mr. Goodwin.
Lieut. Col. Caldecott.	Mr. Rixon.
Major Foord.	

FROM ADEN.—Major A. M. Burgess and six servants.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 10TH TO 16TH SEPT. INCLUSIVE.)

NEARLY all the Royal family are in Scotland. Next week the Queen will pay a visit to the Glassalt Shiel ; the Prince of Wales is about to go on a shooting expedition with Lord Fife ; while the Duke of Edinburgh goes on a surveying tour on the Scotch coast.

The St. Leger has been won by Iroquois, Geologist being second, and Lucy Glitters third.

Lord Justice Bramwell has resigned his judicial functions.

After paying a visit to Edinburgh, the King of the Sandwich Islands had now sailed from Liverpool for New York.

The two eldest sons of the Prince and Princess of Wales have recently been taking part in some public festivities at Sydney, where they have been well received by the people.

An Exhibition of Irish manufactures is about to be inaugurated in Dublin.

The freedom of the borough of Banff has been conferred on Mr. Grant Duff.

An alarming fire broke out yesterday in the Pentre colliery, South Wales, which for a time jeopardised the lives of several hundred colliers, who were fortunately rescued.

The great political event on the Continent during the past week has been the meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Russia at Dantzig.

The interview was most friendly and enthusiastic, and the Czar had a long private interview with Prince Bismarck.

The village of Elm in Switzerland has been destroyed by the greater part of a mountain falling on it. About 200 houses and nearly 300 lives have been lost by the calamity.

There has been a military rising and an outbreak in Cairo, and to pacify the mutineers the Khedive dismissed Riaz Pasha, the Prime Minister and President of Council. A new Cabinet has now been formed.

The recent forest fires in Michigan appear to have been more destructive than was at first imagined. Hundreds of farmsteads have been burned down, while thousands of persons are homeless, and about 200 have lost their lives.

The Greeks have occupied several portions of the territory ceded to them by Turkey, during the past few days. To-day they will occupy Tournovo, which completes five sections of the ceded territory.

The Arabs are giving the French much trouble in Tunis. A day or two since they destroyed the aqueduct which supplies the town with water. It is expected that the Bey will soon abdicate.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—General Lord Airey, G. C. B. ; Lord Carew ; Admiral Sir G. G. Otway ; Viscount Bangor ; Colonel T. Glover, Roy. (Beng.) Engineers ; Dr. S. Manning, Sec. Rel. Tract Soc. ; General J. P. Sparks, C. B. ; the Hon. Mrs. Jane Cuthbert ; Lady Elizabeth Doherty ; the Hon. Julia Peel ; Professor Dowson.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting, Members, Bombay Civil Fund, High Court, 5-15 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 1st :—Armenia (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday :—Inchulva (s), Port Said ; Indus (s), Southampton.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 1st :—Singapore (s), to Genoa. Yesterday :—Calder (s), Persian Gulf ; Vorwaerts (s), China.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder at 6 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

March.... Do they think of me at Home? J. H. Massey.
Overture .Banditen Streiche..............Suppé.
Waltz ....Die Schwebendin Geister.......J. Hecker.
Selection..Nabucodonosor ....Verdi.
Quadrille The Times ....C. Coote.
Galop ....Free Thoughts ....Ziehrer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobitalao, was 2,112, the average daily attendance being 292.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held at Parell on Friday last, on view of the body of Luxmee, woman, aged twenty years, the wife of a labourer. The deceased committed suicide by drowning herself in a quarry, but no reason is assigned for the act. The verdict was that the deceased committed suicide by drowning herself.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at the Baboola Tank-road, on view of the body of a Hindoo, name unknown. Deceased was apparently a labourer, about 40 years of age. The body was found floating in the Baboola tank. There were no external marks of violence. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been drowned in the Baboola tank, but under what circumstances he was drowned there was no evidence to say.

THE S. P. C. A.—The members of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are trying to open a branch of the society in Ahmedabad. They have put themselves in communication with Mr. Richey, the Collector, and with other officials ; and Captain Humfrey, Superintendent of Police in Ahmedabad, has promised to give all assistance in his power for working the branch. The Jain population and other classes of Hindus in that city are willing to defray the expenses of maintaining it. It is hoped the branch will be opened early in winter.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, Manuel DeMello, a clerk in the service of the Byculla Club, appeared before Mr. R. S. Jayaker and obtained an immediate summons against Pedro Domingo Marzetto, a fitter, charging him with house-breaking and theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 230 from his residence at Mahim. Manuel DeMello stated that on Wednesday last his wife returned from a wedding party at 5 p. m., and he saw her place four gold bangles, three gold necklaces, and other ornaments in a chest-of-drawers. Jao Ignatio Marzetto came to call them to the wedding, and locking the door of his house, they accompanied him. At the time he was locking the door of his house he saw Pedro Domingo Marzetto, the brother of the man who had come to call him, passing by his house. Complainant and his wife returned at about 2 o'clock in the morning, and observed that the light which had been left burning was extinguished, the kitchen door was found open, and the cadjan roof had a hole in it, and the ornaments were found to have been abstracted. He suspected that Pedro Domingo Marzetto, who had passed by his house, and who had been convicted some three years ago of theft, had entered his house and committed the theft.

HOURS OF BUSINESS FOR GOODS TRAFFIC IN BOMBAY.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that on and after Thursday, the 13th instant, the hours of business at the goods premises of the G. I. P. Railway at Waree Bunder, Boree Bunder, Byculla, and Colaba (when the latter is open) will be the following :—Goods for despatch will be received from eight in the morning until five in the afternoon (local time), at which latter hour the gates will be closed. The delivery of inwards received goods will commence at seven in the morning and continue until five in the afternoon (local time), when the gates will be closed against the further admission of carts ; but the loading of such carts as may then be actually within the station premises may be completed. Perishable goods only will be delivered between the hours of seven and eleven in the morning on Sundays, and on Good Friday and Christmas Day in each year. Wharfage and demurrage will not be charged for those days ; and on the day on which the taboots are carried through the streets of Bombay, during the Mohurrum festival in each year, no wharfage or demurrage will be charged.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Friday at the mill premises, Parell, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting being read, the report of the directors was taken as read.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said :—Gentlemen—In asking you to adopt the tenth annual report of the working of your mill, I am happy, on this the second occasion of presiding at your annual general meeting, to congratulate you on so satisfactory a result as the one we have now to place before you. I purpose, gentlemen, making a few observations relative to the accounts, which have been lately circulated amongst you. Your mill, I am glad to mention, has not only made a profit of Rs. 3,09,114-10-7, but it has made a further profit of Rs. 17,096-0-3, a sum your directors had to pay to your mucadum and retail selling agent for balances of their accounts, which remained unadjusted for the last four or five years. The profit, therefore, your mill has made comes to Rs. 3,26,210-10-10, a result which cannot but give satisfaction to all concerned. I need not go into details of the several appropriations which your directors propose to make out of this year's profit. I have no doubt you will be pleased to accord your approval to them all. For the splendid result we have been able to place before you we cannot but feel thankful to an all-merciful providence for a harvest bountiful as that of the last year ; nor is it out of place to say that the untiring zeal and indefatigable care and attention of your secretaries and agents have contributed in a marked degree to achieve so good a result. I cannot help, therefore, bringing prominently to your notice the valuable services your secretaries, and more particularly Mr. Runchordass Narotum, have been rendering to your mill. They have, for obvious reasons, so thoroughly identified themselves with your interests, that no labour nor exertions are spared in promoting and fostering them. I hope under their management your mill will still prosper, and that it shall be my happy privilege to place before you many such favourable reports. So far our harvest prospects are assured ; but there are still several uncertain elements which should not be lost sight of, and amongst which the future of cotton is no less problematical. I hope, however, these may prove in course of time rather beneficial than otherwise. For your information, gentlemen, I have caused a comparative statement to be prepared of the production of your mill, in summarizing which it affords me much pleasure to state there is a progressive increase in the out-turn of cloth and yarn, thus proving the complete efficiency and thorough working order of your mill, and the advisability of the outlay which has been incurred from time to time in effecting improvements, additions, and alterations in the machinery and in building, which were found necessary for the purpose of achieving the desired object. The figures are as follow :—

Production from	Yarn of all counts.	Cloth of all counts.
1st July 1879 to 30th June, 1880	2,781,686	1,699,022
1st July 1880 to 30th June, 1881	3,002,567	2,824,540
1st July 1881 to 31st Aug., 1881	528,593	310,700
1st July 1880 to 31st Aug., 1880	505,024	325,649
1st July 1879 to 31st Aug., 1879	465,244	291,313

During the course of the last year I received some anonymous letters regarding our hosiery department, &c., but as they contained no specific charges, I had to consign them to the waste-paper-basket. However, I cannot but strongly deprecate such conduct, for I take such proceedings to be no less than stabbing one in the dark. In fairness to all concerned, such allegations, you will admit, gentlemen, when made, should be based on facts, and the party preferring them should have the moral courage to come forward in his own name, when your directors will be only too glad to give the subject their utmost attention, and investigate the matters thoroughly. On reference, however, to the report, you will find that this branch of the production of your mill has been the subject of anxious consideration with your directors for some time past, and that they were obliged in your interests to stop the production for a time. Although they find that there is a good margin for profit in this branch of production of your mill, still unless a sufficient outlet is found for the stock in hand and for our future production, which I need not say we are striving hard to accomplish, you will agree with me, gentlemen, it would not be politic to continue our production. This state of things is not confined to your mills, as I find on enquiry that our competitors producing such goods have also cause to deplore equally the accumulation of their stock. Owing to complaints received from a large body of shareholders that the paper used for their share certificates, being of a very inferior sort, has been much worn out, the directors have resolved to issue new ones. But in doing so they are obliged to charge a nominal fee, in conformity to clause XII. of the articles of association, which provides that if any certificate be worn out or lost, it may be renewed or replaced on payment of such a sum, not exceeding rupees five, as the board may from time to time prescribe. You are requested also to confirm the sale of a small strip of land to the Bombay Municipality, taken for street improvements. The sale was effected by our predecessors in office ; your present directors had only to complete the sale. The memorandum and articles of association give no power to your directors to make a sale of any land belonging to your mill ; you will have, therefore, to pass a special resolution confirming the sale, in order to save yourselves the trouble of attending at two extraordinary general meetings, for the object of passing a special resolution at the first, and confirming it at the second. In the last annual report, you will remember, that directors then in office mentioned to you that pipes with fire plugs have been laid through out the whole mill from the iron tanks, for the better safety of the mills against fire. Your directors have, in order to make the arrangement and distribution of water complete and effective, ordered out a donkey machine, which will provide an instantaneous supply of water in case of accidents. They now therefore leave it to you to say whether under such an arrangement it is necessary to keep the insurance on the company's property at Rs. 10,50,000, at which it now stands, or that you leave it to the discretion of your directors as usual.

The following resolutions were then agreed to unanimously :—

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, that the directors' report and the audited balance sheets for the year ending 30th June, 1881, be taken as read and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Jairam Narronjee, and seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, that a dividend of Rs. 80 per share, making, with the Rs. 60 already paid, Rs. 140 per share, equal to 14 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, be paid to those shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 26th September, 1881, on and after Monday, the 10th October, 1881.

Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, and seconded by Mr. Pragjee Nuthoo, that Messrs. Hurkisondass Nurrotumdass and Jairam Naronjee, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors.

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Arjaney, that Messrs. M. R. de Quadros and Gungadass Kishordass be appointed auditors for the year ending 30th June, 1882, for auditing the accounts of the company half-yearly or yearly, as may be deemed expedient, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each.

Proposed by Mr. Choonilall Hurjeevundass, and seconded by Mr. Luckmidass Cullianjee, that the sale of 14·44 square yards of ground belonging to the mill to the Bombay Municipality for street improvements, at one rupee per square yard, made by the board of directors, be conformed.

Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, that a vote of thanks be recorded to the chairman, the directors, and the secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company for their able and energetic management of the affairs of the company, and for the satisfactory results of the past year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair terminated the proceedings.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE MAHARAJ CASE.

THE following is the resolution of Government upon this case :—

Vrijeshji Vrijnathji, accused No. 2, and Jadavji Gopalji, accused No. 4, have pleaded that the Political Agent's Court had no jurisdiction to try them, as being subjects of the Navanagar State. The plea, if valid, would apply equally to the case of accused No. 3, though not to that of accused No. 1, who is a British subject and servant of the British Government. The plea was considered by Government on a petition from accused No. 2 before the trial had been closed in the Political Agent's Court. It was then rejected, but the Governor in Council would have been willing to re-consider it, if any new arguments had been adduced in the petition of appeal. But this is not the case. It is urged by the accused No. 2 that the act of the Navanagar State in making over his case to the Political Agent's Court amounted only to extradition, that the Agency Court received thereby no jurisdiction, and could not legally try him unless it possessed, independly of Navanagar, jurisdiction of its own. The Governor in Council holds that the Political Agent's Court had jurisdiction to try the case as committed by the Navanagar Chief. The Court was originally established in Kathiawar for the trial of offenders too powerful to be dealt with by their own Chiefs, and in such cases it has jurisdiction independent of any delegation of authority by the Chief concerned. It is open to question whether the accused No. 2, in consequence of his spiritual influence over a large section of his fellow subjects, would not properly come within this category, but the Governor in Council is far from desiring at the present day, when the administration of the Kathiawar States has been so much improved to rely on jurisdiction not derived from the Chief, except where the clearest necessity is established. There is no doubt, however, but that the Political Agent's Court has jurisdiction to try any offender who may be committed to it by any of the Kathiawar Chiefs. No question on the point could possibly have been raised, if the Court had been held within the limits of Navanagar territory, but the Court has jurisdiction equally when sitting at Rajkote, as its head-quarters have been established at that Central Station for the administrative convenience of all Kathiawar under the Political Agent's supervision. It may be noted also that in late years the jurisdiction of the Kathiawar Chiefs has been classified, and serious cases beyond the powers of the minor States come to Rajkote for trial. And the same occurs also in regard to serious offences committed in the minor States, which for one reason or another are temporarily brought under the direct management of the Agency.

Other preliminary questions refer to the admissibility as evidence against the accused generally of (1) the statement of the Post Office Peon Raghav, made after receiving a pardon from the Magistrate Mr. Jeyshankar under the directions of the Divan of the Navanagar State, and (2) the confession of the Post master, accused No. 1, which, though afterwards retracted, was made in the presence of Mr. Jaganath, the Chief Judge, and Mr. Jeyshankar, the Magistrate of Navanagar. It appears that the Code of Criminal Procedure Act X. of 1872 prescribes certain formalities as necessary to enable such statements to be used in evidence, but as the case in its earlier stages was in the hands of the Navanagar authorities, not being bound by Act X. of 1872, those formalities and conditions had not been literally attended to. The Governor in Council entirely accepts the arguments on which Mr. Aston decided to treat the statements as admissible evidence before him. A literal fulfilment of the provisions of the British law was not to be expected, but the safeguards intended by those provisions were found to have been practically maintained by the Navanagar authorities. The statements referred to, however, though rightly admitted to the record, are obviously entitled to no weight, except so far as they may help the understanding of the case when amply corroborated.

As regards the case against the accused No. 1, the Postmaster Dadabhoy Temulji, it is noted that Mr. Jeyshankar, the Magistrate, and Mr. Jaganath, the Judge of Navanagar, deposed to his having fully confessed his guilt. This confession, though shortly after retracted, was corroborated by the statement of Mr. Braganza, the Military Commandant, who declared that the accused, when expecting that his house would be searched, entrusted to his safe-keeping certain ornaments which had been indisputably taken out of the violated Banghy, the accused's explanation at the time being that he did not wish to have to account for the possession of these ornaments though they had nothing to do with the robbery. The Governor in Council can perceive no reason for questioning the appreciation by the Agency Court of the evidence of these high officials of the Navanagar State, and which cannot be put aside except on the assumption that they might have all joined in a conspiracy for the purpose of saving the Maharaj by fixing guilt on the Postmaster. It is noticed, moreover, that this accused No. 1 in the first instance professed to believe that the Postmaster at Kambalia had committed the robbery, but at the trail, and in his appeal, changing this line of defence, he has admitted that the Benghy parcel must have been broken open before it left Jamnagar. When, however, the accused reported on the matter on the 11th March to his official superior in the Postal Department, he declared most positively, in a detailed assurance of the personal supervision which he had given to the despatch of the parcel to Kambalia, that it left the Jamnagar Post Office sound, and intact as when it had been received. The Governor in Council has no hesitation in confirming the conviction of this accused.

As regards the case against the accused No. 2, Vrijeshji Vrijnathji Maharaj, it is noted that the Agency Court has distinctly accepted as trustworthy the evidence of the boy Chinio, who declares that he was employed to sew up the Banghy parcel in the house and in the presence of this accused. And the evidence of this witness is corroborated by the fact which the accused himself admits that he sent two of the stolen ornaments to an agent in Bombay to be sold.

The accused urges in his appeal that he had received these ornaments from the Postmaster, believing them to be his own property, and that he had sent them to Bombay for him as a friendly act, in order to assist him in getting them sold in a market where they would be likely to fetch a better price than in Jamnagar. But it has been proved that the accused No. 2 acted in the matter with highly suspicious secrecy. He caused a third person to send a parcel containing the ornaments to Bombay by post, clearly in order that there might be no evidence in the Post Office books of his own connection with them. Moreover, when first examined as a witness, after the discovery of the robbery, he declared that he had received nothing from the Postmaster but two bars of gold, although, if an honest man, he must have seen how incumbent on him it was to mention the circumstance of his having also received two ornaments from the Postmaster.

The accused endeavours to meet these considerations on two grounds. In the first place he states that he had acted with similar secrecy in the despatch of an ornament to Bombay for sale on a former occasion. Mr. Aston has shown the distinction which can be drawn between the two instances, but it may also be observed that there is nothing to show that the unexplained secrecy in the former instance did not also proceed from a dishonest motive. In the second place he lays stress on the circumstance that the information of his having sent the two ornaments to Bombay was volunteered by himself in a letter which he addressed to the Magistrate after his arrest. There is nothing on the record to explain the exact reasons which induced the accused to write this letter, but it is observed that in the confession taken from the Postmaster four days before he, accused No. 2, is stated to have retained possession of two ornaments taken from the contents of the Banghy parcel.

Bearing these considerations in mind, the Governor in Council has no doubt but that the conviction of this accused must be confirmed.

In regard to accused No. 3, Callianji (the servant of the Maharaj), who, however, has not appealed, it is noted that he admitted before the Magistrate (1) that the Postmaster had visited his master's house, bringing gold bars and also ornaments (about which his statement was not quite clear), and (2) that he, accused No. 3, fetched the tailor's boy Chinio to his master's house. Chinio states also that he was told by this accused to sew the Banghy. His defence was that he simply behaved according to his duty as a servant without knowledge of, or responsibility for, what was going on. But the Governor in Council considers that there is no reason to question the soundness of the view taken by the Agency Court that he took an active part in his masters criminal proceedings in full consciousness of their true nature.

The case against the accused No. 4, Jadavji Gopalji, rests mainly on his having torn out of his account book at the request of accused No. 2 two pages on which receipts had been taken from the peon Raghav for the Rs. 2,000 which were paid to him by accused No. 4 as on account of accused No. 2. That accused No. 4, when tearing out these receipts, must have felt that he was taking part in a dishonest transaction appears clear, but the Governor in Council does not consider it to be established that he knew or had reason to believe when receiving the ornaments or gold bars in pledge for the money he was to advance, that the property had been obtained throug robbery. There is some ground for doubt in the case for which the accused No. 4 may be allowed the benefit, and the Governor in Council accordingly directs that his conviction be cancelled, and that he be discharged from imprisonment.

It is observed that this accused was charged originally under section 204 of the Indian Penal Code (destruction of a document to prevent its production in evidence), but in the course of the trial this charge was altered into causing disappearance of evidence to screen an offender under section 201, and dishonestly receiving stolen property under section 411. The accused was convicted only under this last section, but the Court should have record ed a verdict also on the charge under section 201.

As regards the sentences passed on the accused by the Agency Court, the Governor in Council considers them to be suitable and adequate, except in the case of Vrijeshji Vrijnathji Maharaj, accused No. 2. It is clear that he took a leading part in the offence that was committed, and the accused No. 3 at least must be regarded as having been drawn by him into complicity in his criminal proceedings. If the punishment of imprisonment falls on him with exceptional severity in consequence of his social position and circumstances, and of the sanctity which attaches to his personality in the minds of a large section of his countrymen, it must be remembered that those same considerations constitute an aggravation of the disgraceful offence of which he has been convicted. The Governor in Council will not alter the sentence in regard to the nature of the imprisonment to which he has been committed, but directs that its duration shall be increased from two to five years.

The sentences on the accused No. 1, Dadabhoy Temulji, and No. 3, Callianji, are confirmed.

C. GONNE, Chief Secretary to Government.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers ev[illegible] where at 3s. 6d per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the A[illegible] American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon [illegible] London.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Friday last at the registered office, No. 7, Hummum-street, Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following report of the directors was taken as read :—

"The directors beg to submit to the proprietors their first report, together with the usual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss, for the 9 months and 13 days ending 30th June last, from which they will perceive that the result of the working of the mill for this period has been a net profit of Rs. 88,192-1. In addition to this, a profit of Rs. 21,090 was realized by the sale of 222 shares, which were disposed of at a premium. The total gain was therefore Rs. 1,09,282-1, from which an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 15 per share for the 3½ months ending 31st December last was paid, amounting to Rs. 18,000. This leaves a net balance of Rs. 91,282-1 as the amount for the past half-year, and they propose to dispose of it as follows :—

"By payment of a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, which is equal to 14 per cent. per annum, and which will absorb Rs. 60,000 ; to reserve fund Rs. 20,000 ; to preliminary expenses Rs. 10,000 ; and the balance be carried forward to next year, Rs. 1,282-1 ; making a total of Rs. 91,282-1. The directors anticipate that their next report will show more favourable results."

The following resolutions having been proposed, were unanimously carried :—

Proposed by Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, and seconded by Mr. Morarjee Muljee, that the directors' report and audited accounts and balance-sheet for 9½ months ending 30th June, 1881, which were previously circulated amongst the shareholders, be received and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee, and seconded by Mr. Chutterbhoj Khimjee, that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ending 30th June last, being 14 per cent. per annum, be made payable on and after Monday, the 3rd October, 1881, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m. to those shareholders whose names stand on the register this day, on production of the share certificates.

Proposed by Mr. Runchordas Purshotumdas, and seconded by Mr. Morarjee Muljee, that Messrs. Vundravundas Purshotumdas and Ruttonsey Khimjee, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, be elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Ruttonsey Muljee, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee Powwalla, that the past remuneration of the auditors be Rs. 150 each ; that Messrs. John O'Connel and Framjee Temooljee be appointed auditors for the year 1881-82 and their remuneration be Rs. 150 each.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—October 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

ALLEGED BRIBES GIVEN TO MR. NUSSERWANJEE ARDASIR WADIA.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* NUSSERWANJEE ARDASIR WADIA.

THE hearing of this suit was continued to-day. It was brought by the plaintiff, as official liquidator of the East India Bank, in order to have the defendant make a full discovery of all the moneys, securities, and advantages obtained by him from Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, one of the first liquidators of the bank, as a consideration for not prosecuting the petition filed by defendant in his own name or in the names of other parties ; to pay to plaintiff all moneys so received by him, with interest ; also to pay to plaintiff the sum of Rs. 50,000, received by him (defendant) from Kessowjee Naik, and to hand over to plaintiff 100 shares of the Mazagon Company, or to pay their then market value, with interest ; and also to pay to plaintiff a sum of Rs. 3,000, received by him (defendant) from the late liquidators of the bank. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the defendant.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, the defendant, was further examined by the Advocate-General.—In the beginning of 1865 I purchased Eastern Financial shares in the market at considerable premium, and suffered a heavy loss in consequence. (The allotment paper for shares and the account of the defendant in the ledger of the Eastern Financial Association, in which the amount of Mr. Wadia's commission, Rs. 17,025, was set off against the calls due by him, leaving a balance of Rs. 858 against him on the 31st July, 1880, were put in.) Since that date a very small amount of commission is due to me. The whole of the Rs. 17,025, except the Rs. 858, has been paid out of my commission. The evidence I gave at my bungalow in October, 1880, is correct. It was an examination under the Companies' Act. (Put in.) On the 19th February, 1877, the liquidators of the East India Bank paid me Rs. 3,000 for my trouble, which was the examination of books of the East India Bank and the Eastern Financial Association. It was in reference to the summons against Kessowjee Naik and others for Rs. 6,24,000, and in reference to the suits against Kessowjee and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey. The payment of Rs. 3,000 was subject to the sanction of the court ; and I passed a promissory note in respect of it.

Mr. Inverarity.—We have sued for it in the plaint ; and he has paid the money into court.

Witness continued.—It was put in in the petition of Rahimbhoy Khimjee. The original note is dated 19th February, 1877, and as that note was about to become barred, I gave a new note on the 6th February, 1880. I did not get the old note back, because it was put in in court. At the time I signed the old note I added the words "or till otherwise settled." I gave the note for the liquidators to take the sanction of the court and return me the note. I lent money to Mr. Kapadia, who gave me a promissory note for Rs. 2,500, dated 3rd October, 1877. It was in consequence of the letter now shown to me that I made the advance. (The letter and the note are put in.) The Rs. 2,500 was not paid out of the money I received from Kessowjee Naik, but out of the money I received from the Port Trust. I received that money in respect of leasehold property of mine, which was taken under the Land Acquisition Act. Subsequently I made another advance of Rs. 2,500 to Mr. Kapadia on the 23rd February, 1878. Mr. Kapadia did not know that I had received the Rs. 50,000 from Kessowjee Naik. About Rs. 1,400 is the balance still due to me from Mr. Kapadia. He speculated unsuccessfully in the New Dhurumsey Mill shares. I paid Rs. 1,100 to Goverdhundas Khimjee on the 18th December, 1877, and Rs. 15,000 on the 22nd June, 1878. I remember being present on the 14th November, 1877, at a meeting held at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, to consider the compromise with Kessowjee Naik and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey. Mr. Langley, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, and Nursey Kessowjee were present. I went with Cassumbhoy and Nursey on their behalf. I was not advising the liquidators of the East India Bank at the time. The liquidators never spoke to me about the compromise, and never asked for my advice. If Mr. D. R. Khote has said that I told him that Kessowjee Naik was not such a wealthy man as he was represented to be, he has stated what is correct. I never offered, never volunteered my advice to the liquidators. In the early part of 1877 I was assisting the Pandays in their disputes with the directors of the New Dhurumsey Mills. In 1878 I attended the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, in connection with the suit filed against me by Rustomjee Burjorjee Chenoy. In the summons taken out against me by Govindjee Lukhmichand Rowjee in 1877, Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little were also my solicitors. In 1877 and 1878 I was going frequently to their office in connection with various law matters. Mr. Little attended to me. When he asked me about the East India Bank and Eastern Financial matters, I gave him such information as he asked me. I have heard the evidence of Peerbhoy Khimjee in this case. I did not ask him to go on my behalf to Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy. I did not authorise him to offer Rs. 15,000 to Ahmedbhoy. On one occasion I did go to Ahmedbhoy. Prior to my going I had not been on good terms with him. H. N. Saklatwala, Nursey Kessowjee, and Muncherjee N. Banajee called at Cassumbhoy's house when I was there and requested me to go with them to Ahmedbhoy's house to make friends with him. That was the first time I went to Ahmedbhoy after seven or eight years, during which I was not on speaking terms with him. On that occasion Ahmedbhoy consented to withdraw his opposition to the compromise. I spoke to him with the others. Part of the arrangement was that the suit against Ahmedbhoy should be dismissed. H. N. Saklatwalla, not I, persuaded the liquidators of the East India Bank to give up the letter referred to in the proceedings, to Ahmedbhoy. I was present when the liquidators gave the letter to Saklatwalla.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Besides the petition in my own name to remove the liquidators of the East India Bank, I was a partner with others in two more petitions. I was also a partner in the suit of Purshotum Valubhdas. I was paid Rs. 26,000, and the petitions were withdrawn. I was paid for withdrawing the petitions and the Royal Bank suit. After I was paid to withdraw the petitions, I became a partner in another petition, in which I had perhaps half a share. I had 150 shares and two other persons had 60 shares in the petition. I was a partner in three other petitions besides my own. The reason for my taking a part in four petitions was that I was on inimical terms with Cassumbhoy, not that I might gratify my enmity and fill my pocket at the same time in all the four cases. The way Cassumbhoy and his father behaved with me justified me in joining in another petition after my opposition had been bought off by Cassumbhoy. They gave evidence against me in the defamation case in the Police Court.

The judge.—You were bought off in three petitions before the petition actually came on?

Witness.—I had to pay Lulloobhoy Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Inverarity.—After making payments, you cleared Rs. 12,000.

Witness continued.—I did not become a partner in the suit in the hope of being bought off. I was offered Rs. 20,000, which I refused.

Mr. Inverarity.—You refused in the hope of ge[illegible] ting more? Did you not join in the suit in the h[illegible] of being bought off?

Witness.—No, the suit was fought out.

Mr. Inverarity.—No doubt ; because C[illegible] saw that no sooner you were bought off i[illegible] you rose from the ground under anoth[illegible]

Witness continued.—I persisted in [illegible] against Cassumbhoy by reason of [illegible] him, because he had deprived m[illegible] in the Royal Mills. My reaso[illegible] They used to come and [illegible] turned round again.

Mr. Inverarity.—An[illegible] turned round again [illegible] off.

Witness.—A pe[illegible] too ! I took an [illegible] pointed liquida[illegible] nath Raghun[illegible] the name of [illegible] that.

Mr. In[illegible] Octobe[illegible] a year [illegible]

W[illegible] tio[illegible]

[illegible] bank were transferred from Messrs. Smith and Frere to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, who had been my solicitors for some time previously. The affairs were placed in the hands of the same clerk who attended to my business. It was not done for my convenience. I have a ready explanation, if your Lordship will allow me.

Mr. Inverarity.—I dare say you have got a ready explanation for every thing I am going to ask you. (A laugh.) Was it, then, an accident?

Witness.—I now recollect. Mr. Gordon was appointed the third liquidator. Mr. Cleveland went to Mr. Gordon and got himself appointed solicitor. Mr. Gordon did not accept the office of liquidator. He was nominated by Kessowjee or Cassumbhoy. The books of the East India Bank were, for my convenience, taken to my bungalow, to enable me to examine them to find materials in reference to suits to be filed by the liquidators, who came there four or five times and had consultations. The books were at my bungalow for about a month-and-a-half. The suits and the summons against Kessowjee and Cassumbhoy were then filed.

Mr. Inverarity.—And you had Kessowjee Naik at your feet then?

Witness.—I cannot say if he thought so.

Mr. Inverarity.—Is it true that by reason of the suits and the summons you could have done Kessowjee Naik an infinity of mischief?

Witness.—The suits were not very strong, but the summons was very strong against him. Kessowjee thereafter wished to become friends with me. The circumstance that I was working the East India Bank claims against him was one of the reasons for his wishing to become a friend. He did not say so expressly to me. I cannot tell you whether or not he was very anxious that I should not oppose the compromise. I did not say that I should have a very handsome sum to become his friend. I did not say that I would not oppose the compromise for nothing. Kessowjee's great object was that I should not become a shareholder in any of his four mills.

Mr. Inverarity.—How is it you did not mention this reason on any previous occasion?

Witness.—Probably because no question was put. There was no other reason but these two for Kessowjee wishing to become my friend. Kessowjee had the paramount influence in the direction of the four mills. The power to refuse to accept me as a shareholder has been exercised in some instances. I wanted to become a shareholder of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, of which Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy is the chairman, but the directors would not have me. I was advised to go to court, but did not. When I mentioned to Kessowjee all my grievances, he agreed to compensate me. The amount was named at the third meeting, when Kessowjee and Nursey offered me Rs. 90,000.

Mr. Inverarity.—Will you swear that Kessowjee Naik offered you Rs. 90,000 to become friends with him?

Witness.—You know very well that I am on my oath ; and so it is no use swearing over and over again.

Mr. Inverarity repeated the question.

Witness.—I cannot swear to that. I did not deny in the Panday defamation case getting 100 shares of the Mazagon Company in addition to Rs. 50,000. It was a mistake of mine to say then that Nursey took away the shares after he had paid me the Rs. 50,000. Kessowjee told me that he had a large number of shares in the name of his son Nursey. I don't know whether Kessowjee transferred the shares to my name. I have seen Kessowjee's books. I don't believe in them. I cannot say whether he paid me out of his own moneys. I did not tell any one that I had received the Rs. 50,000 from Kessowjee. Several persons knew it. I invested the amount in Government paper, and then put it in the French Bank. That was my first account with that bank. My regular account was with the Oriental Bank, but I preferred the French Bank on this occasion, because I had a relative there. I paid the moneys I received from Kessowjee into the French Bank ; while my regular account was in the Oriental Bank.

Mr. Inverarity.—Now, did you not pay into the French Bank for concealment?

Witness.—Concealment?

Mr. Inverarity.—Yes, concealment.

Witness.—Concealment? Humph! the idea of concealment! Who ever heard of concealing money in a bank?

Mr. Inverarity.—You failed in your object.

Witness.—I raised money to pay Goverdhundas Khimjee. I agreed not to oppose the compromise that Kessowjee might propose.

Mr. Inverarity.—I presume you would not have agreed without being paid?

Witness.—I cannot answer that question.

Mr. Inverarity.—It is not a nice question to answer.

Witness.—I cannot answer it.

Mr. Inverarity.—Did you agree to assist Kessowjee in the matter of the compromise?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Inverarity.—Will you swear you did not?

Witness.—Yes. He asked me to assist him ; but there was no use my agreeing to assist him, because the liquidator was as great a friend to him as he was to me. (Mr. Inverarity reads from witness's examination in October, 1880, to contradict his present statement.) I did not tell the liquidator that Kessowjee had asked me to assist him in the compromise ; or that I was going to act for Kessowjee in the matter of the East India Bank claims. I did not say so to Mr. Little or his clerk. Before the 14th November I might have conferred with Mr. Little and obtained his advice about the proposed scheme of compromise. I was in that instance acting for all parties, the liquidators included. I did not tell Mr. Little that I was acting for Kessowjee, or that I had received money from him. In the conference on the following day I was acting for all the parties ; but I did not tell Mr. Little that I had received money from Kessowjee. At the meeting of the 14th November I acted for Kessowjee and Cassumbhoy only ; but I did not tell that to Mr. Little or the liquidators.

To the court.—I don't remember whether the advisability of the compromise was discussed on the 12th, 13th, or the 14th November.

To Mr. Inverarity.—Of course I was at this time in favour of the compromise. At first I was opposed to it. At the conference on the 7th January, 1878, I must have been acting for the liquidators. If they told me, I must have gone and conferred with Mr. Little. I would not deny that I was acting for Kessowjee and Cassumbhoy on that day ; but I cannot say for whom particularly I was acting on any particular occasion. I did not advise the acceptance of the compromise. I don't remember exactly whether Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy was making himself unpleasant at this time by opposing the compromise.

Mr. Inverarity.—Were you not present at the conferences on behalf of Kessowjee, while pretending to be there on behalf of the liquidators?

Witness.—No.

The court then adjourned.

BENGAL.

MR. JACKSON.—Mr. W. Jackson, the well-known Calcutta barrister, left Bombay by last Thursday's mail-steamer. According to the Calcutta papers he will return early next year to resume his practice at the bar.

MURDER.—A diabolical murder was committed on Wednesday evening last at about 7-30 P. M., at Shibpur, Howrah. A girl, aged about 9 years, the daughter of the late Babu Eshan Chunder Chaterjee, of Badai Shibpur, went from her father's house to one of her neighbours, Babu Chunder Coomar Banerjee, of Shibpur, in order to see the image of Durga. When returning she was enticed away by a culprit and taken to an adjacent garden, belonging to one Babu Nebaron Chunder Banerjee, where she was brutally murdered and thrown into a tank close to the garden.—*Englishman.*

SUICIDE OF A FOREIGNER.—The day before yesterday, the body of a European was found with a gun lying across it in a bush in Ramdone Misser's garden with wounds in the head—portions of the brain protruding—of a nature indicating that the unfortunate man had shot himself. The man was identified by two Italians and a Frenchman with whom the deceased resided in No. 24, Circular Road, as Seriatoli Cæsare, and it seems that all four of these men had been endeavouring to start a silk business, the failure in which led to Cæsare's rash act. On the deceased person's body were found a slip of paper on which was written "Who finds this gun is prayed to send it to 24, Circular Road, near Sealdah Station," and a draft for 5,000 francs, as to which, when the police in the course of their enquiries took it to the French Bank, the people there said they had received no instructions.—*Englishman*, Sept. 28.

THE CENSUS CLERKS.—There was another eruption of the volcanic census clerk on September 27th in Calcutta. It seems that application had been made for holidays and granted for five days only, without pay, from the 28th September till the 3rd instant. This liberality, in respect of holidays, did not, however, satisfy the census clerks, a large number of whom struck work and issued out into Hare Street in a body, causing temporarily an obstruction of the public thoroughfare and a public nuisance at the same time. For a considerable period the clerks who had struck made a great noise, alternately jeering the few who had remained loyal and were gazing from the verandah of the Census Office on the disloyal portion, and urging one another to go to Bentinck Street and rouse the branch there. Whatever was in contemplation was brought to an abrupt conclusion by Mr. Percy, of the reserve forces, who arrived with a strong body of horse and foot, and put the census clerks to ignominious flight. The whole office has, we hear, resigned.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS [illegible]ATH-RATE.—From [illegible] September, 1 European, 7 E[illegible] Christians, 195 Hindoos, a[illegible] Madras, making a t[illegible] of the corresponding [illegible] years was 290. T[illegible] from small-po[illegible] 19 from d[illegible] from other[illegible] the last [illegible] week [illegible] per[illegible]

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been caused to house property at Lahore by the water-works. President—Colonel Beadon, Deputy Commissioner. Members—Mr. T. Higham, Executive Engineer; Mr. E. F. Rose, Executive Engineer; and a member of the Municipal Committee.

EXTRAORDINARY JEWEL CASE AT SIMLA.

This important case, in which Major-General William Conrad Hamilton sues Mr. Jacob, a jeweller, for the sum of Rs. 46,688, on account of a transaction in jewelry between them, was commenced on the 26th September, in the court of Major J. B. Hutchinson, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Simla. Mr. C. Spitta, instructed by Mr. Hearn, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. W. H. Rattigan, instructed by Mr. E. V. Cullin, for the defendant.

The first witness called was Major-General Hamilton himself, who deposed as follows:—The first time I ever saw the defendant was one evening in 1876, at Auckland House, Simla, where he performed a number of tricks of sleight of hand. The next time I saw him was at Mrs. Tytler's house, whither I was invited by her, between the 11th and 15th October, 1878. She told me she had something to tell me, which would be to our mutual advantage. The first evening I was at her house, she spoke to me of the profit which was to be derived by purchasing jewels in India, and selling them in London. The next evening she told me that Mr. Jacob was to come to her house the following morning. He did so, and I distinctly remember his making the following speech:—"I never saw people like you English; you are satisfied with 4 per cent., much more can be made." I had at this time the balance of a bonus I had received on retirement, and it was this knowledge which caused Mrs. Tytler to invite me to her house. I had known her for five or six years. No transaction took place at our first interview; though he mentioned that he was the possessor of jewels. Almost the next day I called at Laurie's Hotel on the defendant; and between that and the 23rd October he assured me that the following profits could be realized on the sale of seven articles of jewelry as follows.

The barrister for the defence here objected to the plaintiff reading the particulars from his pocket-book; but after some argument, the court decided that the entries might be read. Plaintiff continued.

One sapphire and diamond cluster ring, Rs. 1,000. Value guaranteed in London £150.

Ruby and diamond cluster ring, Rs. 300. Value guaranteed in London £45.

Saphire and diamond ring, Rs. 500. Value in London £80.

Emerald and diamond ring, Rs. 800. Value guaranteed in London £150.

Half-hoop ruby and diamond ring, Rs. 260. Value guaranteed £35.

Half-hoop ruby ring, Rs. 100. Value in London £18.

Pair of solitaire ear-rings, Rs. 330. Value guaranteed in London £45. Total Rs. 3,290 paid for by two cheques on the Alliance Bank, on the 18th and 23rd October, 1878.

This was my first transaction with the defendant. The object of the defendant in giving me a guarantee was, I presume, to lull my suspicions as to the real value of the articles. I bought them with the idea of saving loss by exchange, and hoping to re-sell them at a profit. The defendant knew this. He said that Mr. Emmanual, or Streetter, would by the things at the prices guaranteed, as he had left plenty of margin for their profit. When I purchased the rings, which was not all at one time, Mrs. Tytler may have been occasionally present. On the 24th October, 1878, when defendant made over these seven articles, he caused Mrs. Tytler to write out in detail a valuation statement of the articles, showing their value at £493 in London, which defendant signed. He signed himself jeweller to the Nawab of Rampur. They were purchased at Mrs. Tytler's instigation, and in consideration of the large profit which was expected to be realized, I voluntarily offered her one-third of the profits. This statement, together with the seven articles of jewelry, was packed before me and Mrs. Tytler, on the 24th October, by Mr. Jacob, sealed by him, and addressed to Mrs. Tytler's son-in-law, Captain Thompson, in London, for sale. So confident was Mrs. Tytler that the jewels would meet with an immediate sale, that she arranged with Mr. Peterson of the Simla Bank, that, on receipt of a telegram from London stating the amount realized, Mr. Peterson was to pay her the equivalent in rupees, so that there should be money at my disposal to make fresh purchase of jewels at Delhi in the cold season. Mrs. Tytler, in sending the jewels home to Captain Thompson for sale, acted as my agent. I would not have bought the jewels had I not implicitly believed in the valuation statement. After I had bought these jewels, Mr. Jacob showed Mrs. Tytler and me a letter purporting to be from a Mr. Oliver, thanking him (the defendant) for having assisted him in the purchase of jewels, by which he had been saved loss of exchange. Between the 24th and 28th October I purchased three rings for Rs. 2,005; and a talwar, with jewelled scabbard, for Rs. 3,020, for which I gave defendant a cheque for Rs. 5,025. I bought them on the assurance that I should receive in London £297 for the rings, and either £600 or £650 for the talwar, which Mr. Jacob assured me had originally cost Rs. 15,000, and that it belonged to Mr. David Colyear, who wanted Rs. 3,000 for it. The odd Rs. 20 he had paid to Mr. O.'s headman, and asked me if I would mind paying this sum, to which I agreed. A few days afterwards I purchased two rings from the defendant, for which I paid Rs. 1,200, on the assurance that they would fetch £100 a-piece in London. During November I sent these last five rings to my wife at home, in a registered packet, for sale to jewellers in London, expecting them to realize £497, the sum which the defendant assured me they would fetch. I next bought 584 turquoises, for Rs. 2,450, on the defendant's assurance that they would fetch an average of £2 each in London. These I sent to London in a registered packet.

(A list of minor purchases, aggregating about Rs. 660, was then put in; with a statement showing the amounts guarranteed by the defendant on each article.)

I purchased an emerald for Rs. 360 weighing 12 carats, which, Mr. Jacob told me, if I had cut in two, one part would be worth £15 a carat, and the other £5 a carat. Three carats would be lost in the cutting; but the total value of the two stones would be £95. The defendant had the emerald cut at Delhi for me; and kept it. It was not sent to England, and has never been sold. As far as I know, it is with Mr. Jacob now. The next purchase was a gold bracelet, price Rs. 64; plus Rs. 22 for setting it in pearls. Defendant said it would be worth £30. It has remained unsold with the defendant ever since. That closed my purchases in Simla. Mr. Jacob told me that he would buy jewels for me at Delhi, on which he guaranteed that I would realize 50 per cent profit in addition to saving loss by exchange. I placed Rs. 10,000 *carte blanche* at his disposal, in order that he might make purchases for me. He bought the articles mentioned in the list in his own handwriting before the court. I went to Delhi myself, in November, 1878. Mrs. Tytler and Mr. Jacob arrived there two or three days afterwards, and we all put up at the United Service Hotel. Mrs. Tytler had borrowed a large sum of money on my security from the Alliance Bank for the purpose of buying jewels through Mr. Jacob's agency, in the same way as I had, with a view to their resale at a profit. While at Delhi, defendant promised to go to England to sell the jewels purchased for me; but he did not go. On the 7th December, while still at Delhi, I received a telegram from my London agent, stating that the five rings would only fetch £175 and the turquoises were unsaleable. These rings had been guaranteed as worth £497, and I had paid Rs. 3,205 for them. I informed Mr. Jacob of the fact, and he offered to repay me what I had paid for the rings and turquoises, plus 12 per cent interest; but as he added that the jewellers were taking my wife in, and that he would himself sell them for me in London, I believed him, and agreed to allow him to sell them for me there, instead of accepting his first offer. I was only at Delhi about eight days. Mrs. Tytler stayed there for months, intending to accompany Mr. Jacob to England. She and Mr. Jacob went to the Nawab of Rampur, and I was informed by the defendant that he had taken my talwar for sale to the Nawab. At first the defendant understood that the Nawab was going to give Rs. 4,000 for it; but His Highness, discovering that some of the diamonds, which had been reset at Delhi for Mrs. Tytler, did not weigh what Mr. Jacob had represented, returned everything. Mrs. Tytler went back to Simla in March, and to England in July, 1879. In April, 1880, on her return to India, she wrote, saying she had left an emerald and diamond ring and the solitaire ear-rings in England for sale, and brought out the remainder intending to make them over to Mr. Jacob for sale. I left for England a few days after getting this letter arriving early in June. I called at the shop of Mr. Harris, the Queen's Jeweller. He told me that Mrs. Tytler had left some jewellery with him, but did not inform him that any of it belonged to me. I recognized a ruby and diamond clustering ring in his glass-case as mine, as also the ear-rings. He valued the ruby and diamond cluster ring at £20; the solitaire ear-rings at £24; and the emerald and diamond ring between £68 and £70. There was other property of mine at home at the time, which I had sent for sale—the five rings, the 584 turquoises, and the articles of minor value. While at home, I went to several shops to try and sell them; but could sell nothing at the prices guaranteed by the defendant. I could get nothing like those prices. Hunt and Roskell offered me £120 for the [illegible] for which defendant told me I should [illegible] They kindly tried to sell the turquoises [illegible] London and Paris, but received no [illegible] Harris got an offer of £50 for [illegible] quoises, and hoped to get one of [illegible] sold, and I brought them [illegible] 7th April this year, to [illegible] la, as I was certain [illegible] Mr. Harris, from [illegible] nt of the money [illegible] written state- [illegible] which is [illegible] describ- [illegible] urn to [illegible]

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DELICIOUS. EXHILARATING.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.

THE most popular beverage of the day. Mixes well with liqueurs and spirits. Specially suited to Lawn-tennis players, Cricketers and for refreshment during active games.

A pleasant drink at all times.
Per dozen, Rs. 4-8.
SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY, AND 9, EZRA ST., CALCUTTA.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in the form used in the Commissariat Department will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Madras, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedule up to 1 o'clock on the 20th October, 1881, when the Tenders will be opened in presence of those interested who choose to attend.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the Contract, and the form of Contract Deed, can be obtained on application to the Executive Commissariat Officer.

Articles.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	To whom and place.	Deposit to accompany Tenders.
Country made soap ..lbs. Samples to be sent with tenders, as there is no sample to be seen here.	13,725	3431 lbs. on the 1st April, 1882. 3431 lbs. on the 1st July, 1882. 3431 lbs. on the 1st October, 1882. 3432 lbs. on the 1st January, 1883. Total 13,725 lbs.	To the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Madras.	Rupees 90.

B. GOMPERTZ, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer.
Executive Commissariat Office, Madras, 13th August, 1881.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and [illegible] 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential [illegible]cine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies [illegible]lly.

[illegible]YER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER [illegible]ken grey hair, and in a few days completely [illegible] natural colour. The effect is superior to [illegible] an instantaneous dye, and does not injure [illegible]

[illegible]LPHUR HAIR-RESTORER [illegible]ng grey hair to its former colour. [illegible]ral shade, and is absolutely [illegible] destroying scurf and en- [illegible]

[illegible]A IRRESTORER [illegible] requisite. Large [illegible] dressers, and Per- [illegible]orld. [illegible]ed preparations.

[illegible]NINE [illegible]ACH [illegible]EEN [illegible]N, [illegible]

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERY SHIRT AND FANCY DEPARTMENTS.

THORPE & CO. are now showing a large and well selected Stock of Gentlemen's

INDIAN Gauze Merino, Lambs' Wool, Under-Vest and Drawers, Polo Jerseys, Hand-knit Knicker-bocker Stockings, Strong and Fine Brown Cotton, Ballriggan, Lisle Thread, Merino, Lambs' Wool Socks, and Black Silk and Lisle Thread for evening wear.

Shirts in Oxford Cloth, thoroughly shrunk Flannel, and White Long-cloth with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with and without Collars attached, Sleeping Suits in Flannel and Cambrics.

Also an extensive and varied assortment in Silk Ties, Scarves, Collars, Cambric, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Braces, Walking Sticks, Cloth and Hair Brushes, &c., &c.

Ladies' Air-tight and Gentlemen's Uniform Cases in all sizes.

JUST LANDED HAWKES' REGULATION HELMETS IN ALL SIZES.

THORPE & CO.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, HOSIERS, & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

BUSINESS AS USUAL DURING ALTERATIONS.

N.B.—New goods will arrive for all departments commencement of October, and will comprise all the latest novelties, styles and fashions just introduced in Europe.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH,
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST STREET, POONA.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

JEWELLERS,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,

OPTICIANS,

AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S

FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S

CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. | 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GOLD LOCKETS.

TWELVE SIZES OF PLAIN OR ENGRAVED GOLD OR SILVER LOCKETS.

Size	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain	Rs.	23	26	30	33	38	42	48	54	60	66	80	95
Engraved	Rs.	25	28	33	36	42	46	52	58	64	72	85	100

GOLD GEM LOCKETS.

A large assortment to select from of the latest fashions and unique designs.
Priced Rs. 45 to 1,200.

SUITABLE FOR THE ABOVE.

We have just received a large supply of Gold Necklaces and Collarettes, of the newest, anp most elegant designs; the "Empress" Band Collarette, and other graceful patterns.
Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 280.

SILVER LOCKETS.

In plain dead Silver or of the Japanese style, Engraved or Enamelled Flowers, Birds, &c.

Size	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain ...Rs.	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	20
Engraved or Enamelled...Rs.	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	20	22

SILVER NECKLETS

For the above

In a variety of Pretty Patterns, Rs. 45, 40, 35, 30, 28, 33 and 18.
Collarettes thick flexible bands convertible into pair of Bracelets, Rs. 38 and 46.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. S. I.
Next door to National Bank.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

[illegible]ay, September 15th, 1881.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF
PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

The stock now on hand comprises a varied assortment of
FIRST-CLASS IRON-FRAMED PIANOS.
Instruments can now be hired on the
TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM
EXTENDING OVER ONE, TWO, OR THREE YEARS.
A liberal discount being allowed for cash payment.
Terms may be ascertained on application.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS are invited to inspect our STOCK OF GOODS specially useful on the voyage.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits (may be worn on deck in the early morning) ...	10 0
Flannel Do. Do.	17 0
Oxford Shirts, collars attached	5 8
Flannel " "	8 8
French Cambric "	5 0
Navy Serge or Tweed Suits	Rs. a. 30 0 to 33 0
Ulsters, Ladies' or Gentlemen's	45 0 to 50 0
Soiled Linen Bags.	5 0 & 6 0
Soap-boxes	1 8 to 2 4
Luggage Straps...	1 8 to 5 0
Tweed Travelling Hats ...	5 0
Soft Lawn Handkerchiefs, per doz.	5 0
Deck Shoes	4 4
Marine Soap (for use in *salt* water) cake	0 8
Deck Chairs	6 0 to 10 8

Toilet Requisites, Perfumes, Sponges, Sponge-bags, Socks, Under-vests, Rugs and Mauds, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Hand-bags, Warm Gloves, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Sun Hats and Helmets, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

I BEG to give notice that I have COMMENCED BUSINESS as a COTTON AGENT in Bhownugger from 1st September, 1881, in connection with Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Bombay.

DINSHAW BOMANJEE.
1st October, 1881.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of locally manufactured compressed FOOD for HORSES.

Tenders will be received by the Commissary-General, Bengal, Simla, up to noon of 1st November, 1881.

The object of the present notice is to ascertain what descriptions of compressed food for horses can be prepared in India, and to test their value by experimental issue on a limited scale to horses. The probable quantity or quantities that will be required cannot therefore be stated.

No special form of Tender need be used, but Tenderers, in submitting their offers, should give full particulars on all points, so that in carrying out the experiment, data may be available for arriving at a correct estimate of the comparative value of each description of compressed food. The price per maund at station of delivery should also be stated.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Col.
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1881.

1881.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,75,000,
IN 1,750 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH,
Payable Rs. 10 per Share on application, Rs. 40 per Share on allotment, and Rs. 50 per Share one month after allotment.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, Esq. (Messrs. Lidbetter and Cormack).
JOHN E. BODGER, Esq. (Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co.)
GEORGE W. ROUGHTON, Esq. (Messrs. Tobin and Roughton).
JEEVANJEE HORMUSJEE GUZDUR, Esq.
SECRETARY AND MANAGER:
MR. R. KELLY.
BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. TOBIN AND ROUGHTON.

Application for shares to be made to the Bankers, Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., the solicitors, or at the Byculla Hotel.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.
(BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE.)

CAPITAL Fcs. 8,500,000.

PATENTEES OF THE JABLOCHKOFF SYSTEM.

AGENTS OF SAUTTER LEMONNIER & CO.'S GRAMME'S ELECTRIC MACHINES AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES.

EVERY SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUPPLIED.

Advice and information given upon all the different systems in use.

Estimates supplied for permanent and temporary Lighting.

This Company has supplied Electric Lights in India to—
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.
THE MUNICIPALITIES, RAJAHS.
NUMEROUS COTTON AND RICE MILLS.
PRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

STOCKS OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Competent mechanic-electricians sent to erect works and to instruct purchasers.

AGENCIES:
PEEL, CASSELS & Co.................. BOMBAY.
ARBUTHNOT & Co......................... MADRAS.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.... CALCUTTA.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.... RANGOON.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 72 OF 1880.

JAMNADAS PITAMBERDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Executor of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of MUNCHARAM PITAMBER, also of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, residing at Bhooleshwur, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

RAMABAI, widow of BHANDAREE NARAYEN PUDMA, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Ghogari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, BHANDAREE DAMODER NARAYENJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, now a prisoner in Her Majesty's County Jail, and RADHABAI, widow of MADHOWRAO NARAYENJEE, deceased, and CASSINATH MADHOWRAO and DADAJEE MADHOWRAO, infant sons of the said MADHOWRAO NARAYENJEE, the legal heirs and representatives of the said MADHOWRAO NARAYENJEE, Hindoo inhabitants, all residing at Ghoghari Moholla, aforesaid, without the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid, by their guardian ad litem, the said Radhabai, widow ......Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit, and bearing date the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff, Jumnadas Pitamber, and of the abovenamed defendants, Ramabai, widow of Bhandaree Narayen Pudma, Bhandaree Damoder Narayenjee, Radhabai, widow of Madhowrao Narayenji, Cassinath Madhowrao and Dadajee Madhowrao, infant sons of the said Madhowrao Narayen, or any of them in all piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon with their appurtenances, situate on the west side of Duncan Road, in the sub-district of Girgaum, and Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 8937, 8938, and 8940, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 12, 13, 14, respectively, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Nusserwanji Dorabji, formerly the property of Aspandiarji Maneckji, on or towards the south by the house of Nanjee Kanji, formerly the property of Dhurumsey Moolji, on or towards the east by the Duncan Road, aforesaid, and on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, and which said land and premises are now and have been for some time past in the occupation of Ramji Luxumon and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner and at the office of Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THAKURDAS, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, No. 23, Rampart Road, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 29th day of August, 1881.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... " 3 4 " " 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. " 60 0 per hhd.
Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS—Pauillac..........in quarts. Rs. 10 0 per doz.
Pauillac Medoc.. " " 10 0 "
BRANDY—Prince Napoleon. " " 17 0 "
FROM MESSRS. BRANDENBURG, FRERES, BORDEAUX.
CLARETS—Medoc ....in quarts. Rs. 9 12 per doz.
Pauillac.......... " " 10 0 "
Poutet Canet .... " " 11 4 "
Chateau Leoville. " " 14 4 "
BRANDY—Giraffe .... " " 17 0 "
Vieux Cognac ... " " 21 4 "
FROM ANTON DREHER KL. SCHWECHAT NR. VIENNA.
BEER in cases of 4 dozen quarts..........Rs. 6 8 per doz.
" " 6 " pints .... " 4 0 "
TERMS—CASH.
BELL, BRANDENBURG, & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR BISCUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

	Credit.	Cash.
* One star, qts ....Rs.	26 0	25 0
* One " Flasks, per case of 2 doz.	28 0	27 0
* One " Half-flasks, p. case of 4 "	30 0	29 0
* One " Crystal Vats, 2 galls.=1 "	34 0	33 0

BOUTELLEAU & CO.'S THREE-DAGGER COGNAC.

India brand 27 0 26 0
White label 25 0 24 0

COURVOISIER & CO.'S COGNAC.

One diamond 27 0 26 0
One " Belloive brand 22 0 21 0

TRICOCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

* One star, qts. 24 0 22 0

JEAN SIBADEY'S COGNAC.

* One star, qts. 20 0 19 8

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 36	Rs. 32 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole............	" 57	60 0
Sparkling Moselle	" 28	" 30 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer....................	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Steinwein	" 22 0	..
Hochheimer	" 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer....................	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	..

*BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	" 22 0	
Do. do. **2 stars	" 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	" 32 0	

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau Divian	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan..................	" 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	" 22 0	" 24 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)		Rs. 5 4
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)		" 3 4
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE ......(1 doz. qts.)		" 6 0

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey ...	" 24	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

THE SUFFERER'S FRIEND:
HENRY'S "THILUM"
FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION,

A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Stiffneck, Sore Throat, Numbness, Swellings, Weakness or Pains in, or contraction of, the Joints, Pains in the Back, Bruises, Cramps, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania (one side headache), Brow-Ague, Neuralgia, Pains and Stiffness consequent on shooting, riding, or violent exercise, Pains in the Back and Limbs produced by Dengue and other Fevers, and all Muscular Pains, &c., also for Mumps, Paralysis, and Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing and Pain or Weight on the Chest, Corns, Boils, Eruptions, Chancre, Piles, Ringworm, &c., &c.

"THILUM" is a certain and speedy cure for Itch, Scorpion sting and Musquito bites.

"THILUM" is a wonderful preventive of musquito or other noxious Insect bites.

Price, Re. 1-4-0. Packing 4 annas. Postage, 4 annas.

N. B.—Postage and packing for 3 pots, the same as for a single pot.

☞ Special rates to missionaries, charitable hospital and institutions on application *only* to F. H. BOWDEN, HENRY'S "THILUM" WORKS, Madras.

N.B.—Henry's "Thilum" does not contain a particle of Opium or Mercury in any form, nor indeed any deleterious ingredient. It may safely be used for infants and on the most delicate or broken skin.

TESTIMONIALS.

RHEUMATISM, &c.—"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne and detergent application, it is one of SURPASSING VIRTUE. In Rheumatic affections its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned, while its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M. D.,
Surgeon General (Madras Retired.)
Burmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

RINGWORM.—For the last twelve months I had been suffering from Ringworm about my neck, which did not yield to any of the various remedies I used. Having got a box of "HENRY'S THILUM" from you, I made no hesitation in trying it. Six or seven applications of the ointment in two days completely cured me of the disease. I am much delighted to communicate to you this result of my trial of your "THILUM" with a view to your recommending it as a SPECIFIC FOR RINGWORM.

MAHOMED ISMAIL HAJEE ZENAL ABDIN.
Bombay, 26th May, 1881.

HEMICRANIA AND SCORPION STINGS.—I have used "THILUM" for a pain which I was subject to on one side of my head and face, and it gave me IMMEDIATE relief. I have also applied "THILUM" for Scorpian Stings, and find that it takes much effect and gives IMMEDIATE relief.

J. S. JOYCE.
Dowlaishweram, 18th October, 1880.

To be had of
F. H. BOWDEN
Henry's Thilum Works
MADRAS,
and in BOMBAY, of TREACHER & Co.
KEMP & Co., MADON & Co., THOMSON, TAYLOR & Co.
PHILLIPS & Co., FERNANDES & Co.
W. J. ESSAI, and of all Chemists.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK, and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
PAID UP.........................£100,000.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in STETTIN.
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25	35	30	25	40	35
30	38	32	30	43	37
35	43	36	35	48	41
40	47	41	40	52	46
45	53	45	45	58	50
50	69	51	50	64	56

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English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles; Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, of Horse-hair), made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaus, Overland Chairs, &c.

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